

JPRS-EER-86-055

10 APRIL 1986

East Europe Report



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ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FOREIGN CURRENCY CREDITS UTILIZATION DISCUSSED

Prague INVESTICNI VYSTAVBA in Czech No 9, 1985 pp 296-298

[Article by Frantisek Nepovim]

[Text] Kaucuk Kralupy nad Vltavou, a concern enterprise of the economic production unit (VHJ) Chemopetrol, is a chemical complex; its construction began more than 25 years ago. Gradually, units for manufacturing butadiene-styrene synthetic rubber, polystyrene, ABS copolymer, and for oil refining were added. The extensive capital investment activity, involving particularly the building of the oil refinery, was completed in the early seventies.

New circumstances, brought about in the seventies by changes in the prices of raw materials, energy, and capital assets, brought pressure to find an effective way to modernize the capital assets of the chemical enterprise. The capital investment activity of the enterprise reflected the fact that providing for a more extensive replacement process by increasing the capital assets base was no longer possible. This change led to a reevaluation of the structure of production and a search for a method of organization and of assigning tasks designed to promote greater savings, maximum utilization of raw materials, better utilization of the production base, as well as protection of the environment. External circumstances, which put a limit on the sources of investment capital during the current rapidly growing wear and obsolescence of chemical factories, forced the VHJ management and the enterprise to use new, nontraditional means to carry out extensive improvements in the enterprise. When renovating capital assets in the midst of a concurrent expansion and improvement of production, they began to make more use of fixed-limit investments, the maintenance fund, and, most of all, foreign currency credits.

Between 1977 and 1984, the concern enterprise Kaucuk was granted eight foreign currency credits. These resources were used to defray the costs of modernizing and constructing production equipment for the inertia block, which includes the manufacture of synthetic rubber, polystyrene substances, and processing of pyrolyzed C4 fraction. In all instances the conditions of the credit payback were satisfied by savings in imports of chemical products, or sometimes by exports of products to nonsocialist countries. Seven projects were put into operation within the stipulated time, and one is in the project planning stage, with completion targeted for 1986.

It would not serve any purpose to describe all the procedures involved in processing the requests for granting foreign currency credits. These can be clearly seen in the operational regulations of the Czechoslovak State Bank. However, the experience thus far with the planning and implementation of projects using foreign currency credits make it possible to apply some of the findings of the enterprise in a general way; to give an idea of their scope, they are briefly illustrated by the following examples. Two foreign currency credits were used to expand the production of synthetic rubber in order to increase its export. After this project was completed, production increased by 20 percent in a year. It is typical of these projects that instead of a difficult general overhaul of worn out machinery new, more efficient equipment is purchased, which makes possible the elimination of bottlenecks in the coagulating line. Being classified as machinery and equipment, neither of these modernization projects was included in the construction budget (SZNR--Set of Machinery and Equipment). The SZNR approach has been used not only for a simple replacement process, but also for a continuous, efficiency-targeted modernization which took the form of an expanded replacement process of capital assets. The condition having been met, that the necessary construction work associated with the replacement or modernization of technical equipment, such as, for example, modifications of the bases, incorporating new machinery and equipment into the engineering networks and sources of energy etc., did not have as its purpose the building of new construction capital assets, the above mentioned modernizations were not classified as construction. The reconstruction of one line at a total cost of 15 million Kcs was accomplished in 30 days while production continued, using three shifts of certain types of work. The highly demanding work and the ensuing linkage to existing operations required the working out of a system-wide progress chart, specifying activities by the hour. At the present time, two out of three production lines are in the process of being reconstructed.

Foreign currency credits have been used to achieve a gradual increase in the production of polystyrene (suspension process) by eliminating bottlenecks in the current production. The installation of additional equipment made it possible to increase the work time at the plant, and thus increase production by 60 percent in 1 year, which is the amount by which the import of polystyrene to Czechoslovakia declined. This group of projects included also the increase of the production of styrene by 22 percent in 1 year by installing a two-step dehydrogenating line, which made it possible to lower the consumption of steam for making 1 ton of styrene by more than 50 percent as compared with the previously used process.

A foreign currency credit was also used to finance the construction of a unit of block polystyrene having a progressive continuous technology, which ensures the production of 38,000 tons yearly while saving a considerable amount of energy and labor as compared to the suspension process. The new process significantly limits the discharge of waste byproducts, particularly emissions and waste water. This project, with investment costs of more than 200 million Kcs, also included the reconstruction of another, existing dehydrogenating styrene line, realizing an increase in the production of styrene of 12 percent in a year and considerable savings in steam

consumption. The share of construction work amounted to 5.2 percent of the total costs, which was achieved by using a plant with discontinued production within the enterprise. Despite certain problems, connected with placing new technical equipment into a reinforced concrete building, there was no necessity to build a control room, switch rooms, trafostanice [as published], storage rooms, or auxiliary operational facilities. Placing the facility within the enterprise made it possible to utilize existing pipe bridging and cable distribution frames.

The use of foreign currency credits also made possible the development of the production of methyltercbutyletere (MTBE) with a capacity of 90,000 tons a year. This unit, after its startup, increased the economic benefits of the enterprise by a more thorough processing of the C4 fraction, which used to be burned as a waste byproduct of the manufacture of butadiene. The introduction of the production of MTBE was particularly important for the protection of the environment, because by adding MTBE to gasoline it is possible to limit the amount of lead compounds. This unit, including an extensive complex of connecting operational assemblies, was planned and put into operation in the course of 2 years.

Foreign currency credits can be used not only to increase production, but also to resolve ecological problems. As an example we can cite the construction of a treatment plant for waste polysterene water which was built with the help of one of the above mentioned foreign currency credits.

Some basic data showing the range of the foreign currency credits can be seen in Table 1.

Generally it can be said about the projects which have been realized thus far that economic benefits from the initial foreign currency credits have been achieved by increased production, following the addition or replacement of equipment which eliminated bottlenecks. This approach was rather augmentative in nature. After weighing the possibilities and the risks attendant on the planning and realization of foreign currency credits, the management of the enterprise together with the work teams began to set higher goals for themselves. They started to use foreign currency credits for building entire production units including introduction of new technologies. This change in approach also had an impact on the size of the projects. Gradually, from "careful" purchases of individual pieces of machinery, they shifted to purchases and construction of entire units, with costs totalling almost 300 million Kcs.

One of the basic conditions to be met when applying for a grant of foreign currency credit is to document the extent of necessary construction work important to the progress of the construction. Reducing the volume of construction work on new factories is being achieved primarily by using plants and areas which were made available by dismantling equipment for discontinued inefficient production. Open areas are used for building units where the handling of raw materials and products is done safely inside pipes. Facilities which require enclosed plants because of the

Table 1 Summary of basic data and projects using foreign currency credits

<u>Name of Project</u>	<u>Budgetary Costs</u> <u>Sec 2-8</u> <u>(mil. Kcs)</u>	<u>Share of Construction</u> <u>Work of bud-</u> <u>getary Costs</u> <u>(Sec 2-8</u> <u>(percent)</u>	<u>Need for Foreign</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Assets</u> <u>(Sec 2-11</u> <u>(mil. Kcs)</u>	<u>Time of Construction</u> <u>(month)</u>	<u>Yearly Foreign</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Earnings</u> <u>After deducting for</u> <u>Materials</u> <u>(mil. Kcs)</u>	<u>Investment</u> <u>Foreign</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Pay-back</u> <u>(years)</u>
Increase of Polystyrene Production						
No. 1	30.6	2.6	58.5	11	61.120	2.0
No. 2	40.8	1.2	41.2	6	61.120	0.75
No. 3	78.8	6.85	77.5	10	99.340	1.16
Increase of Synthetic Rubber Production						
No 1	24.2	2.1	4.4	35 days	19.080	2.23
No 2.	36.3	1.65	32.0	30 days	26.890	1.34
MTBE	94.6	8.9	69.6	22	47.870	0.9
Block Polystyrene Incl. styrene	210.2	5.23	251.-	30	190.80	1.2
Increase of butadien production	72.1	3.1	94.9	26	59.075	1.95

type of raw materials and products used are placed inside existing buildings. In both cases the construction takes place in localities where all services and energy are readily available, and which are integrated into the existing engineering network of the enterprise. Such an approach makes it possible to minimize construction work; it also has a considerable public benefit, because no farmland is taken over.

Another common feature of all the projects realized with the help of foreign currency credits is the extraordinarily strict requirement of the Czechoslovak State Bank for proof of effectiveness and return on the invested assets. Prior to beginning the technical planning, therefore, the investor has to make a thorough study of the anti-import and export prospects of the product which is to be manufactured in increasing quantities or possibly be newly introduced. In this instance, the participation of the foreign trade enterprise is absolutely essential, as it will work to ensure the sale on foreign markets for the investor. In case of newly planned projects for the purchase of equipment, an effort is made to include a clause in the contract guaranteeing counter-purchase of the products. In this way it is possible to reduce the risks caused by price fluctuations or reduced demand on foreign markets. Introducing products that are easy to sell on foreign markets, or products which are now being imported to Czechoslovakia, motivates the investor to complete a project quickly. As a rule, the 24-month term from the signing of the contract to putting the project into operation is not exceeded.

Already the first experiences and analyses of problems connected with using foreign currency credits as tools to achieve technological progress have identified the factors which must be kept in mind during the technical and organizational planning of further modernization projects. Technical design and scheduling of the projects will have to take into account the following facts:

—Projects financed out of the resources of foreign currency credits are, on the initiative of the enterprise or the VHL, realized, over and above the framework of the approved plan for capital investment, out of the assigned foreign currency funds. All risks and penalties arising from nonfulfillment of conditions of the Czechoslovak State Bank are borne by the enterprise.

The requirement to shorten the completion time of constructions which are financed with the help of foreign currency credits makes it necessary to apply the so-called method of combining the stages of the investment cycle, which means that the planning is done concurrently with the construction, and production capacities are put into operation during the construction stage. A better system of economic incentives which depend on the achieved results of capital investment is also helpful in accelerating the planning, construction, and trial runs. The method of combined stages of capital construction sometimes leads to conflicting situations, but it has merit, because the time-saving and subsequent economic benefit of this approach is indisputable.

To guarantee successful completion of the projects using the foreign currency credits requires a proper resolution of the SZNR question. The fact that machinery and equipment have been acquired as part of a construction, or acquired independently and placed in existing ones, i.e., previously built capital construction assets, distinguishes these groups from each other also by the method of their planning and financing. The regulation permitting that the SZNR approach be used to acquire a set of machinery and equipment and to introduce a viable independent operation has been utilized in most of the completed projects. The determination that a project is a construction or an independently acquired set of SZNR machinery and equipment is made on the basis of a judgment whether the building modifications lead to building new capital construction assets. If the appearance of the building was not altered, if new construction was not involved, the method of using the building did not change, and society's interests were not put at risk, then the construction work was done within the SZNR framework, based on a report to the building office in accordance with paragraph 55 of the building law.

The method of ensuring the replacement of capital assets while at the same time fulfilling the tasks of technological development in one of the concern enterprises of the VHI Chemopetrol proves that foreign currency credits make it possible to introduce new technologies using funds granted outside the limit for capital investment. These are undertakings involving higher risks, but ensuring a high technological level of the production base of the enterprise.

At its 8th Plenum, the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party issued a directive that credit policy should be used more forcefully to accelerate technological development by giving preferential treatment to reconstruction, modernization, and streamlining projects. The experiences thus far of the concern enterprise Kaucuk prove that in this respect foreign currency credits are an effective tool for realizing the projects of technological development.

12605/9190
CSO: 2400/157

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DEVELOPMENT OF L-610 AIRCRAFT DISCUSSED

Prague LETECTVI + KOSMONAUTIKA in Czech No 24, 1985 pp 15-17

[Article by Eng Vlastimil Mertl, chief designer at Let national enterprise:
"What Will the L-610 Look Like?"]

[Text] Many of our readers have been asking about the L-610 for a long time now. After information on and photos of the completed mockup were published in issue No 20, interest shifted to the details of the completed aircraft. Naturally we expected this and the workers at Let in Kunovice know about this interest as well. And so we are very happy that we can answer these questions with an article from the pen of the most professional man around, the chief designer at Let national enterprise, hero of socialist labor Eng Vlastimil Mertl.

In recent years, small transport aircraft for local lines have come to the forefront of the attention of observers and manufacturers of aircraft, as the growth in their performance has been three to four times greater than the average increase for overall air transportation. This category, which it is difficult to define exactly, included aircraft up to 20 seats, then 30 to 40 seats, and now is moving up to a capacity of 60 to 70 seats. The interest is now mainly in new aircraft with 30, 40, or up to 50 seats with the following characteristics:

- use of new engines which have reduced fuel consumption by 20 to 30 percent;
- pressurized cabins; and
- new, composite materials used in their construction.

At this year's Paris air show, five such aircraft which appeared practically simultaneously were exhibited. These were the Swedish-American SF-340, the Brazilian EMB-120, the Canadian DASH-8, the Spanish-Indonesian CN-235, and the French-Italian ATR-42.

The Czechoslovak aircraft industry's contribution to this group is the L-610 aircraft developed by Uherske Hradiste-Kunovice Let national enterprise with the Prague Motorlet M-602 engine and equipment from other Czechoslovak enterprises. It is designed for use in the CEMA countries, but has characteristics that make it capable of competing with the above-mentioned types in other markets as well. In addition, it has one advantage, which is its capability of operating from grass landing strips with low load-bearing capacity.



Fig. 1

Detail zadní části kabiny: 1 — šatna, 2 — toaleta, 3 — sedačka palubního průvodčího, 4 — bufet, 5 — hlavní zavazadlový prostor ($3,3 \text{ m}^3$), 6 — příruční zavazadlový prostor (1 m^3), 7 — vstupní dveře se schůdky, 8 — nouzový východ

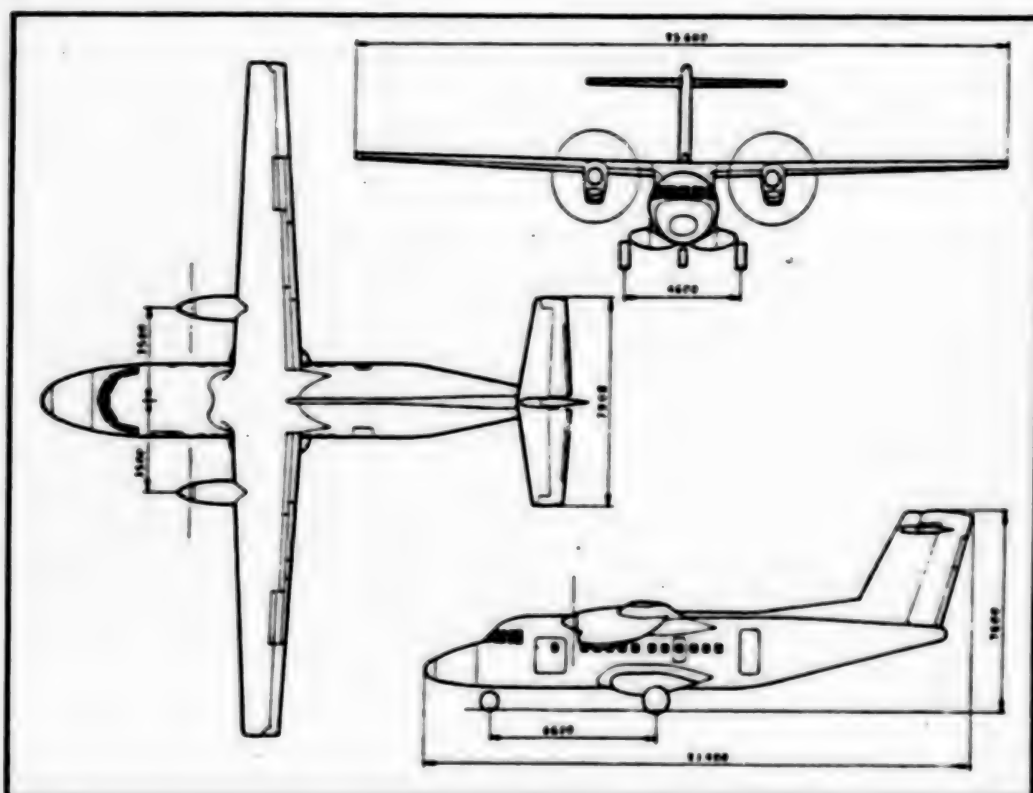
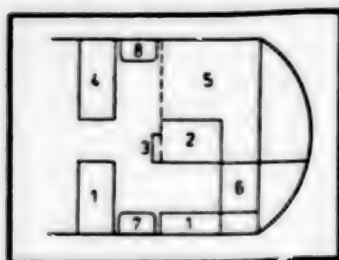


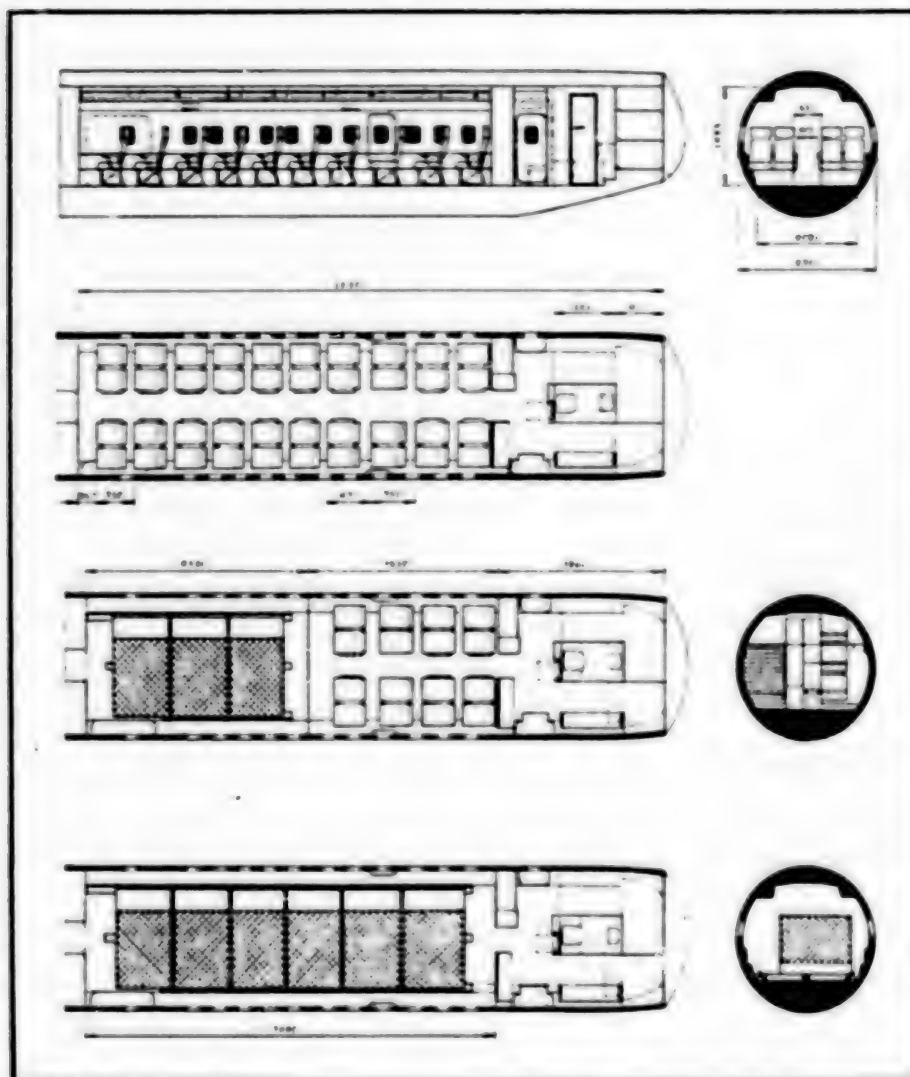
Figure 1. Details of the rear portion of the cabin:

1--Co t closet; 2--Toilet; 3--Flight attendant's seat; 4--Galley; 5--Main baggage area (3.3 m^3); 6--Hand baggage area (1 m^3); 7--Access hatch to stairs; 8--Emergency exit

The wing runs all the way through on two spars and has an integral 3,500-liter fuel tank in the area of the fuselage between the spars. There are ailerons and single-slot flaps on the trailing edge. Spoilers are used for reducing the over pressure and the possibility of intensive braking during landing and other spoilers which operate automatically in case of engine failure so that they reduce the inclination of the aircraft. In addition, they can be used to increase the efficiency of the ailerons in some borderline flight cases. The leading edge of the wing outside the engine gondolas has pneumatic deicing equipment, as do the air intakes for the engines.

The "T" type tail has three spars. The Tailfin and the rear section of the fuselage form a single piece. The stabilizer is nonadjustable. The rudder has counterbalancing and lightening areas and is flexible at the flap.

The propulsion system is made up of two turboprop M-602 engines and V-518 propellers. The basic characteristics of the M-602 engine from "Motorlet" national enterprise are as follows:



--takeoff power 1360 kW;

--maximum continuous power 1200 kW with a consumption of 0.364 kg/kWh; and

--typical cruise power 700 kW with a consumption of 0.33 kg/kWh at a cruising altitude of 7.2 km.

The engine has three shafts with a two-stage radial compressor. The two-stage free turbine drives the five-blade V-518 propeller from Avia national enterprise through a reducer. The propeller has a 3.5 m diameter with 1320 rpm at takeoff and 1060 in cruising mode. Both propellers are synchronized, have automatic feathering in case of engine failure, and can be reversed. Fuel loading is either through the central pressurized system or from above from the wing. Fuel is heated under cold weather conditions.

The aircraft has classic controls with cable connections and no power assistance.

The hydraulic system operates at a pressure of 21 MPa and serves to control the flaps, spoilers, landing gear retraction and extension, braking, nosewheel steering, and windshield wipers; it has a backup.

The system of climate control and pressure regulation ensures a supply of fresh air at the desired temperature to the cabin and the necessary overpressure in the cabin. At a flight altitude of 7,200 m, the cabin altitude is 2,400 m. The climate control can also operate on the ground without starting the engines, either by using the auxiliary energy unit or power from the airfield.

The deicing system of the aircraft is pneumatic on the leading edge of the wings, tail surfaces, and engine intakes, and electrical on the cabin windshield, the propellers, and the pitot.

The electric power system is made up of a primary AC power source, two generators on the engines, and a reserve in the auxiliary energy unit. A battery is used to start this unit and as a short-term outage source for the basic instruments before this function is taken over by the generator in the auxiliary energy unit.

The navigational equipment is made up of three basic complexes based on the 8080 processor, which are:

- navigational, for automatic measurement, processing, and display of navigational data;

- piloting, for automatic or manual control of the aircraft; and

- informational, for displaying altitude and speed characteristics and signaling selected critical aircraft states.

The system makes possible landings in accordance with the first ICAO category and can also be equipped as an option for ICAO category two. In a further stage of development of the aircraft, there is consideration of using electronic digital systems with display screens (EFIS).

The auxiliary energy unit serves to start the engines, provide climate control for the cabin while on the ground, and allow checking the electrical and hydraulic systems on the ground when the engines are not running. In flight, it serves as a reserve source of air and electrical and hydraulic energy.

To provide broader utilization of the aircraft, right from the beginning there has been consideration of a mixed variant combining freight and passengers, or just a cargo version, in addition to the basic model for 40 passengers. Switching from one version to another is simple and can be done at any airfield. However, the aircraft design also makes it possible to set up other models, such as medical, parlor, photographic, and others according to the customer's requirements.

Even though the L-610 aircraft is coming into operation somewhat later than similar types in the world, it has just as good conditions for marketing as the competition, if not better. Of course, its technical parameters must be

up to world standards. And this is currently the main concern of all workers taking part in its development.

Basic Characteristics of the L-610 Aircraft

Dimensions

Wingspan	25.6 m
Length	21.4 m
Height	7.6 m
Undercarriage span	4.6 m
Wheelbase	6.6 m
Access door	1.63 x 0.76 m
Freight door	1.3 x 1.25 m
Ceiling height in cabin	1.83 m
Seat pitch	0.75 m
Aisle width	0.51 m ₃
Volume of baggage area	4.3 m ³
Distance of propeller tips	
--from the fuselage	0.59 m
--from the ground	1.64 m ₂
Wing surface area	56 m ²
Wing slenderness factor	11.7

Performance

Cruising speed	400-490 km/h
Stall speed	139 km/h
Landing speed	170 km/h
Cruising altitude	7,200 m
Range:	
--practical range with 40 passengers	870 km plus 45 min
--theoretical range with 40 passengers	1,216 km
--theoretical range with maximum fuel	2,400 km
Runway length:	
H=0, MSA - concrete	875 m
- grass	1,030 m
Fuel consumption	28.8 g/passenger km
	320 g/ton km

Weight

Maximum takeoff	14,000 kg
Landing	13,500 kg
Operation weight of empty aircraft	9,000 kg
Maximum without fuel	12,800 kg
Maximum fuel weight	2,650 kg
Allowable load	3,600 to 3,800 kg

6285/7051

CS0: 2400/158

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CSSR CHEMICAL INDUSTRY AND FOREIGN TRADE VIEWED

Prague PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI in Czech No 12, 1986 pp 29-35

[Article by Eng Jozef Broda, State Planning Commission: "The Development of Czechoslovak Chemical Industry and Foreign Trade"]

[Text] Chemical industry is one of the branches which hold an important position in the industrial structure of all countries with advanced economies. Its greatest advantage is its far-reaching penetration into all other branches of material production and of the nonproduction sphere. It enables them to introduce rapidly the latest R&D achievements and thus, it has become the driving force in their dynamic development--the source of further improvement of labor productivity.

The importance of chemical industry for the CSSR's economy is emphasized because this economy is of the transforming type, with extensive diversification of its processing industry, without a corresponding raw material base. One must look here for the motivation of the program adopted by our young republic in the 1950's to launch a vast expansion of our chemical industry, the branch which began to establish its own raw material base for our widely developed processing industry in order to decrease our dependence on imports of conventional natural raw materials from the nonsocialist states.

The CEMA organized in 1949 provided fundamental preconditions for a rapid development of the CSSR's chemical industry. Important bilateral and multilateral agreements on crude oil, natural gas, sulfur, potash, etc were concluded in the second half of the 1950's. In the 1949-1975 period chemical industry in the CSSR expanded its production more than 20 times, that in the CSR nearly 18 times and in the SSR more than 25 times.

In its beginning our chemical industry concentrated on the production of fertilizers and on supplies of motor fuels and lubricants. In the mid-1960's our chemical processing of oil was substantially expanded. The production of synthetic rubber, basic plastics (polyolefins) and certain types of synthetic fibers was launched. Production of industrial adjunct substances (for textile, leather-processing and rubber industries), pharmaceuticals, chemical and biochemical products for agriculture, organic dyes, varnishes, plastics and rubber goods was gradually launched and expanded. Our own

petrochemical base, built toward the end of the 1970's, represented a significant milestone in the development of that whole branch, because the existence of this base determines the structure of production of our chemistry for the next several decades and offers a broad spectrum of chemical raw materials. This makes it possible to produce utility values whose demand in our national economy follows a steadily ascending trend.

The production of chemical industry in the CSSR was oriented so as to meet the escalating needs of chemicalization of successive national economic branches and at the same time, to implement the so called anti-import policy, i.e., to decrease our economic dependence on imports of essential chemical raw materials from nonsocialist countries. However, this resulted in proportional expansion of the range of products and finally, in quite considerable diffusion of chemical production. The Czechoslovak chemical industry is producing at present more than 30 percent of world assortments of chemical goods, although its share in the volume of world chemical production is less than 1 percent. The diversification of the assortment of products, motivated by our anti-import policy, stems to a great extent also from the thus far inadequately advanced division of labor in the branch of chemistry within the CEMA.

The autarkic development of chemical production necessarily led to the relatively great closeness of our chemical industry on the export side, while the Czechoslovak chemical industry remains very dependent on imports of basic raw materials. Our domestic raw material base does not satisfy by far the needs of its dynamic development. Apart from relatively ample supplies of lignite and negligible resources of oil and natural gas, practically all raw materials for input in our chemical production must be imported.

The relatively limited openness of our chemical industry to exports, and the great external openness of our national economy to imports of chemical products may be documented by the data on the share of industrial chemical exports in the production of goods in 1970-1980 and the share of imports in total domestic consumption of chemical raw materials and supplies in branches of our national economy (according to the data of the State Planning Commission):

	1970	1975	1980
Share of exports in the production of goods in percent	14.2	13.4	13.5
Share of imports in consumption in percent	19.3	25.8	23.4

In the 1970's world trade underwent dramatic changes. The prices of raw materials, fuels and energy, in comparison with the prices of finished products, escalated greatly in two distinct waves.

The changed situation in world markets imposed with absolute urgency conditions of adaptability of national economic complexes--the necessity

to adapt economic mechanisms of the management of the process of production flexibly and promptly to the changes in world economy. Under the pressure of skyrocketing prices of fuels and raw materials, numerous advanced processing enterprises introduced various measures of conservation in consumption, and began to restructure expeditiously their production in favor of goods with high demands on research, skilled labor, etc, which considerably reduced the value of the consumed inputs of raw materials and energy.

Although Czechoslovak economy is a distinctly processing economy, without a broad base of raw materials and fuels, it did not experience the change of the conditions in world economy as intensively as did, for example, advanced capitalist states. Already on several occasions in the long years of our socialist state's history we were able to see the evidence of the significance of our indivisible unity with the CEMA member countries, in particular with the USSR. On the basis of price relations adopted by the CEMA, our economy, receiving above all supplies of raw materials of the type of fuels and energy from the USSR, was able to cope with the new situation of world economy without any major fluctuations.

In view of the complex international political and economic situation in the early 1980's a directive was stipulated that Czechoslovak foreign debts to capitalist countries be gradually balanced. Party documents on economic issues and reports by the top representatives of our party and state began to stress that priority must be given to foreign economic relations and in that conjunction, that the export capacity of our economy be upgraded.

The solution of this problem is closely linked with the achievement of a greater share of production of goods capable of competition in every branch, including chemical industry. At this time, when capitalist economy is beginning to recover from one of its deepest crises and when world trade is stagnating, it is extremely difficult to increase exports. Competition is so fierce that it produces new phenomena in price policies. Abysmal differences in prices have developed between products of the highest standard, high utility values, sophisticated design, excellent service, etc, and goods of average quality; marketing of the latter group is very limited and some goods of that type are not even marketable.

In polemics of scientists and of production branches the opinion prevails that in the process of the national economic renewal in the CSSR the main function of our chemical industry is chemicalization of other branches. However, how can the steadily escalating demands of our national economy for chemicalization be satisfied in view of the new conditions, i.e., to consolidate the branch's export capacities and improve its relation to foreign trade, particularly its balance of trade with nonsocialist countries? The answer to that question is not at all simple; it is closely linked with the line initiated by our society after the 16th CPCZ Congress: intensification of production, improvement of the quality of manufactured goods, prompt introduction of R&D achievements into production, farther-reaching integration of this branch in international division of labor,

mainly in exchanges among branches and divisions, and dramatically increased exports of competitive goods.

As compared with the development of other branches of national economy, the development of Czechoslovak chemical industry thus far has been determined by the highest dynamism over the past 20 years. The strong development of production and in particular, of its so called anti-import focus, however, produced also certain negative aspects.

In supplier-consumer relations it has become a fad to supply chemical products (because of their availability) the most diverse areas of production and to the nonproduction sphere, often regardless of their utility value and practical use. It is true that some time ago chemistry replaced many natural substances--iron, precious metals, and so on, but there still are many types of consumption where, from the viewpoint of current needs, the final use of chemical products is an unnecessary luxury. In such cases it will be imperative to reassess the existing situation and to return to original materials (reusable packing glass, wood, etc).

Moreover, the anti-import focus of our chemical production favored to some extent the position of the manufacturer in supplier-consumer relations. The monopoly of the production of chemical goods enabled the manufacturers to dictate sales conditions as well as the standard of technical parameters of final products. Because there was no comparison with similar goods of the competitors in world markets, our economy had frequently to settle for goods of inferior quality. This phenomenon leads to consequences which are explicitly detrimental to export.

It may be noted that in the past Czechoslovak chemical industry fulfilled successfully many tasks primarily as a supplier of substitute raw materials for other branches of national economy. However, since 1979 it began to act increasingly as a supplier of export funds for socialist and non-socialist countries. From 1970 to 1983 the production of goods manufactured by chemical industry in comparable prices nearly doubled, its foreign transactions in the same period increased almost 400 percent, and the development of exports dramatically outpaced the import rate. The share of exports in the production increased from 14.2 percent in 1970 to 16.8 percent in 1983. At the same time, the share of chemical industry in total industrial production increased from 14.2 percent in 1970 to 16.8 percent in 1984.

Nevertheless, this process was accompanied with certain shortcomings in the structure of Czechoslovak chemical industry. Particularly the production of goods of the so-called skilled chemistry, distinguished by high prices per kg, in Czechoslovak chemical production lagged far behind the demand and in view of an analogical situation in the CEMA member states, large amounts of such goods had to be imported from nonsocialist countries.

Therefore, the demand was objectively stipulated as the main task of Czechoslovak chemical industry by the 16th CPCZ Congress that the structure of Czechoslovak chemical production be changed. This change of the

structure will not only remedy the above-mentioned disproportion, but also achieve generally better results from the integration of this branch in international division of labor, which will be naturally reflected in the relation of Czechoslovak chemical industry to foreign trade.

The analysis of the structure of goods exported by the Czechoslovak chemical industry in the first 4 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan demonstrates that we are considerably behind top world products as concerns the quality of final chemical products, as confirmed by the fact that more than 60 percent of our exports to nonsocialist countries are deliveries of organic chemistry and oil derivatives, i.e., deliveries of the raw material type. A major part of the remaining less than 40 percent consists of basic plastics, urea and other products with a relatively low share of national labor, or with a low degree of processing, the only exception being rubber goods (7 percent of our exports to nonsocialist countries).

The diverse selections of goods are reflected also in the development of average per kg prices of chemical products and raw materials.

		FOB KCS VRCV 1984/kg			
		1976	1980	1982	1982/1976
Socialist countries:	export	4.8	7.2	8.7	181
	import	0.9	1.4	1.7	189
Nonsocialist countries:	export	2.8	4.8	4.2	150
	import	6.4	11.6	8.3	130

Source: "Analysis of the Preceding Development of Czechoslovak Foreign Trade with Chemical Products and an Outline of Main Parameters of External Openness of This Branch After 1985," VUTECHP [Technical Economic Research Institute of the Chemical Industry] VZ No 1096/83 (Adjusted by the coefficient of VRCV conversion for 1984).

In conjunction with the above-mentioned data and in the interest of the most efficient utilization of raw materials and energy, the long-term objective, now being implemented, aims at changing the structure of our chemical production and at concentrating on the production of chemical specialities which, as a rule, produce in multistage syntheses products of particular importance for chemicalization of other branches of national economy. Such chemicals determine the utility values of many goods manufactured by other branches, and find their application in engineering, electronics, in the construction, textile, leather-processing, printing and wood-processing industries and in other branches. In agriculture their application increases the crop and livestock production, and in health care it enhances people's well-being.

The growth of special chemistry branches is the main topic of State Goal-Oriented Program No 09--Selected Chemical Productions. The production of chemical specialities is sponsored by the newly organized Lachema VÚJ with headquarters in Brno. For better orientation we shall identify in greater

detail the products of skilled chemistry. We are introducing into production these comprehensive groups of chemical specialties from the list of chemical products:

1. Pure chemicals, special inorganic and organic chemical products
2. Organic dyes
3. Varnishes
4. Organic agrochemicals (pesticides, biofactors, etc)
5. Catalysts
6. Adjunct industrial substances (especially for rubber, textile, leather-processing and paper industries)
7. Additives to polymers (accelerators and antioxidants)
8. Additives to fuels and lubricants
9. Pharmaceuticals
10. Silicones
11. Sweeteners
12. Disinfectants
13. Acrylic dispersants
14. Products of photochemical industries
15. Special-purpose plastics
16. Epoxy and unsaturated polyester resins
17. Magnesium chemistry
18. Monocrystals

The construction of several production facilities for chemical specialties was launched already during the Seventh 5-Year Plan; actual outputs are expected after 1985. We should mention in particular the building of a complex for acrylic chemistry which will produce innovated varnishes for several branches; it is planned to expand the production capacities for CD antioxidants and for the aniline raw material base; herbicides on carbonyl chloride base and new diagnostic agents will be manufactured; the production of methyl methacrylate will be modernized; pure substances for micro-electronics will be produced; the line of organic dyes will be expanded, etc.

The orientation of our chemical industry on the production of chemical specialties has several objective reasons:

- High consumption of chemical specialties is anticipated in every branch of our national economy in the future. Their shortage hampers the process of intensification;
- The main characteristic of these products is their low consumption of materials and energy per value of production, and their high share of skilled labor. Nevertheless, the fact is just as important that more standard, mass produced equipment is used for their production in manufacturing units, which makes it possible to modernize them relatively rapidly and to change production programs. As a rule, these facilities are small, require low investments and react flexibly to the changing demands in domestic and foreign markets;

--Czechoslovak economy is affected most by its dependence on imported chemical specialties from nonsocialist countries (in 1980-1984 their import from nonsocialist countries amounted annually on the average to Kcs 2.8 billion FOB VRCV 84);

--Already at present chemical specialties are an important export branch above all as concerns our trade with the USSR, as equivalent for energy-intensive products.

The change in the structure of the products of our chemical industry will demand several technical and organizational measures not only in the branch of chemistry proper, but simultaneously also in several other branches, above all, in engineering. Thus, for instance, a dynamic development of the production of chemical specialties is predicated on the supply of necessary equipment from our chemical engineering industry. In order to meet this task, chemical research must be in continuous contact with the manufacturers of the equipment which has certain specifics, because as a rule, licenses, know-how and special purpose apparatus for the branches of chemical specialties cannot be procured in the world.

The changes of the structure of chemical production in favor of products of skilled chemistry are gaining importance in view of the long-range projection for the development of chemical industry. They should lead not only to greater efficiency in broader integration of our chemical and industry in international division of labor, but also to higher profits for the CSSR from foreign trade, particularly export.

In the Eighth 5-Year Plan our chemical industry will be a branch with a highly dynamic turnover in foreign trade, above all in mutual exchange with the USSR, which may be confirmed by the results of the negotiations on coordination of national economic plans for the 1986-1990 period. With the extensively developed production of the branches of skilled chemistry, the emphasis will be especially on branch subdivision and department subdivision exchange, for which State Goal-Oriented Program No 09--Selected Chemical Productions provides optimum conditions. The share of the CSSR chemical industry in contributions to our trade balance will be dramatically increased in relation to nonsocialist states.

The USSR will continue to occupy the key position in mutual exchanges of chemical products with socialist countries. Besides imports of crude oil--the essential raw material for our chemical industry--of the greatest importance for the further advance of mutual exchange in chemistry will be the intergovernmental agreement on specialization and cooperation in the production of energy-intensive and less energy-intensive chemical products. In exchange for the products of skilled chemistry our Soviet partner will supply the CSSR with fertilizers, phosphoric raw materials, methanol, synthetic rubber, certain plastics, ammonia and other energy-intensive chemical products and essential raw materials.

For the Eighth 5-Year Plan it is envisaged that another agreement on olefins will be concluded with our second most important partner in the branch of chemical production--the GDR.

--The first two agreements were a shining example of cooperation in the construction of the petrochemical complex. In the first stage pyrolytic units were built in the GDR and a sequential manufacture of plastics was established in the CSSR. The product of pyrolysis and the raw material for production of plastics, ethylene, were delivered at the same time via an ethylene pipeline from the GDR to the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Works in Litvinov. In the second stage, facilities for the production of plastics were built in the GDR and a pyrolytic unit in the CSSR. Thus, the demand for plastics was met in both states.

--The third agreement (valid from 1987) will enable full utilization of our new pyrolytic unit and save investment costs in the GDR. The GDR will deliver to the CSSR primers (gasoline, motor oil) in exchange for ethylene and certain other products of higher chemical processing (for example, acrylates).

It is envisaged that mutual exchange with other CEMA states, mainly with the Polish People's Republic and the Bulgarian People's Republic, will also expand dynamically.

Challenging tasks were stipulated for our chemical industry in relation to nonsocialist countries, including above all earning of financial funds, with particular emphasis on balancing imports and exports of chemical products in all of our national economy before 1995. Our greatest untapped assets thus far rest in a better balance of products of skilled chemistry.

The inevitable consolidation of the task facing Czechoslovak chemical industry in covering the escalating needs of our economy in terms of chemical products with advanced technical-economic parameters underscores the enormous challenge of the task facing that branch in foreign trade. On the other hand, however, the realistic potential of its fulfillment--next to changes in the structure of our chemical production which have been initiated and which aim at more thorough processing of inputs--is given by further intensification of the CSSR's orientation on cooperation with socialist countries, in particular with the USSR.

The development of our chemical production, closely linked with foreign trade, is one of important way to accelerate and improve the quality of chemicalization of the Czechoslovak national economy.

9004/9190

CSO: 2400/185

ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

INA COOPERATION WITH CHINA, OTHER COUNTRIES

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 7 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Vjekoslav Subic: "Roadsign for Cooperation with Chinese Partners"]

[Text] INA's [petroleum industry] cooperation with Chinese partners does not encompass only arrangements for the import of oil, sale of artificial fertilizers, and the most recent sale of refinery equipment, but also research projects and the sale of its own "brains." In these and similar deals help from the economy and support from society as a whole are necessary.

Recently, SOUR INA in Zagreb has been making major efforts for a greater penetration of the world's markets. In this regard, last year was especially significant. According to Aleksandar Broz, vice-president of the Coordination Committee for Relations with Foreign Countries, in 11 months exports totaling 145 million dollars have been achieved; of this, goods valued at 130 million dollars have been exported to convertible markets.

This partly covers INA's foreign exchange needs, which amount to 600 million dollars annually without oil imports. The bulk of the exports is comprised of petrochemical products and artificial fertilizers, but an increasing share is taken up also by the exports of services, both INA's own and joint ones, with other organizations that are not part of INA. Aleksandar Broz noted that one can begin to see multi-year results in the sale of services to foreign markets by "INA-Projekt" and other INA organizations. Seventy self-managing agreements have been signed with labor organizations throughout the entire country and, through trade in goods, the initial results have been achieved in establishing and developing new forms of cooperation with foreign firms in the area of long-term and linked deals in order to secure oil and other raw materials.

The initial delivery of oil from Angola, amounting to 75 thousand tons certainly falls into this category; it was the first major success of the oilmen from INA and Novi Said "Naftagas." This year, twice that amount of oil is expected from joint investments in that African country, while in the next five years they will obtain from Angola approximately 1.5 million tons of "black gold."

INA stresses that one must not stop at this. The oilmen, with the help of the broader social community, should in the future make more joint approaches in

the world. The efforts that INA is already making in that direction are still not yielding results commensurate with INA's capability, because of inadequate social assistance and lack of direct cooperation on the part of the rest of Yugoslavia's economy.

China is certainly among the countries with which INA is successfully cooperating and which hold the promise of significant results. In addition to cooperation linked to arrangements for oil imports and sales of artificial fertilizers to China, and the sale of the Lendava oil refinery to China, efforts are also being made in the area of oil refining and exploration, and sales of INA's own "brainpower."

A Major Business Move

The sale of refinery equipment capable of refining two million tons of oil, which for years had not been utilized in Lendava, represents the solution of one of INA's major problems. Already in 1980 it was felt that the construction of the Lendava refinery, for which was purchased the most modern equipment at that time, was not economically justified. A solution was sought from that time, and it was finally found through the mediation of the Ljubljana organization "Smelt." All of the equipment was sold to China's state organization for oil and petrochemicals for a total of 21 million dollars. Of that, 19 million went for the refinery equipment from Lendava, and 2 million for additional equipment from the Chicago firm UOP. Joze Zagar, director general of "Smelt," said the following about this important deal:

"It is significant that the refinery was sold for a price that was only 10 percent less than the price of a comparable new refinery. The payment will be in cash, under conditions that are very favorable for "INA-Nafta" from Lendava. That is to say, 10 percent will be paid after the contract becomes valid, 75 percent in installments as the equipment is delivered ("INA-Nafta" has the obligation of organizing the delivery of the equipment to the Chinese partners and supervising its installation) and the remaining 15 percent when the Chinese take over the installation.

"Brainpower" also Offered

This is a very important deal for "INA-Nafta" from Lendava and for INA as a whole because, in the words of "INA-Nafta" Business Committee chairman Joze Hajdinjak, the sale of the refinery means the end of many years of agonizing that governed its work and life, and a turning point in the economics of "INA-Nafta's" business dealing and its future development.

In addition to this deal, INA has participated with its Chinese partners in the implementation of another significant deal. This dealt with an offer of a technological process for the production of soot or, to be more exact, for the wet granulation of soot. This is a kind of addendum to the first deal, according to Stjepan Lisjak, vice-president of the Coordination Committee for Coordination in the Planning of Research and Development. "INA-Projekt" is the main contractor for the project, while "Energoinvest" from Sarajevo will deliver the complete equipment. This is a significant example of the utilization of domestic know-how and equipment in penetrating abroad, and the

confirmation that we are capable of offering complete installation for the processing industry.

Cooperation with China also includes exploratory work. This is a matter of specific geophysical projects that INA's oilmen have conducted in South China Sea, together with certain foreign companies. No further exploitation was undertaken because the fields were not promising enough, and also because of the great foreign exchange burden on INA, which was able to carry the project by itself.

Negotiations are under way with the Chinese partners regarding the refining of Chinese oil, which would employ part of INA's refining capability. For now, nothing has been made specific, but there are some prospects for doing business jointly.

9110/12859
CSO: 2800

ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

PLAN FOR JOINT DEVELOPMENT OF RAIL SYSTEM

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 8-10 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by R. Krcunovic: "Slowly but Surely Forward"]

[Text] More calmly than ever before, the Yugoslav railroads have entered the current medium-term period determined to clear the path to their ultimate goal, which is to enable themselves to increase their volume and improve their services by using mostly their own resources, by getting rid of their problems one by one and by gradually overcoming the obstacles stemming from the unresolved problems of doing business.

Taught by experience from previous periods, when they rushed into development with the desire to achieve everything necessary to approach the world standard, and stopped halfway there because they were deprived of their financial foundation, the railroads have accepted the principle that only those things are realistic that meet the most essential needs and are in accordance with the known possibilities. This time, the development was planned, for the first time at a rate of growth that is somewhat lower than that of the economy and industry as a whole regardless of the proclaimed priorities; they are planned as the backbone of land transportation.

The joint plan for development for the 1986-1990 period, whose definitive version, to be sure, has still not been adopted mostly because of procedural matters--but it is certain that its basic tenets will be adopted--envisions activities that will adapt the railroads more quickly to the needs of the economy and society, and create the basis for future long-term development. This means that the main railroad lines will begin to be adapted for speeds of up to 160 kilometers per hour and axle pressures of 22.5 tons. New main lines for speeds of up to 250 kilometers per hour will be built in the long term, and at the same time rolling stock will be ensured.

More Rationally, on a Stronger Network

The first and most important goal of this unique program is the creation of the conditions for making possible, through a joint and better utilization of resources, a greater volume of work on the entire network without major financial investments--1.8 percent annually for passenger travel and 3.2 percent for cargo. At the same time, the commercial speeds should increase at a rate of 5 percent, and delays in passenger transportation are to be decreased, on the

average, at an annual rate of 10 percent and in cargo by 5 percent. The coefficient of immobility of locomotives has been planned to decrease so as not to exceed 20 percent of the entire inventory.

Most of the investments in the infrastructure will be directed toward the removal of bottlenecks by capital improvements and reconstruction on the main lines from Jesenice (Sezana) to Djevdjelija, including the Belgrade terminal, and by improving this line to handle speeds in excess of 120 kilometers per hour; the branch lines Lapovo-Kraljevo-Kosovo Polje-Skoplje-Nis for speeds in excess of 100 kilometers per hour; and the construction of the line from Tuzla to Zvornik and preparations for the side line from Loznica to Valjevo and the construction of the station in Sobotica.

All of this, however, does not exclude the possibility of construction and rehabilitation of other parts of the network, where there is interest on the part of various ZTO's [Railroad Transport Organizations], or the possibility of investing funds of the local socio-political communities and economic regions.

Directly, without Being Sidetracked

As far as transportation equipment is concerned, as a jointly established responsibility, it has been planned to obtain 99 electric locomotives, 18 diesel ones, and 29 switch engines; 59 electric and 35 diesel train units, 394 passenger cars and 14,112 cargo cars. Side by side with this, a faster and more consistent application of contemporary information systems and new technologies for integrating transportation is envisioned, as a precondition for a more rational conduct of business.

Investments in new technologies definitely demand the development of cadres and training them to handle contemporary systems in a professional manner, and special attention will also be paid to this. This is also true of regulating mutual economic relations and in general the standard of living of those employed by the railroads, which is a precondition for encouraging better work performance.

Such a plan that was envisioned for the development of Yugoslav railroads also demands considerable investments, and it has been evident for a long time that the railroads lack the resources. According to what has been established, they are to ensure 22 percent of the necessary investments from their own resources, the socio-political communities are being counted upon for 43 percent, while 35 to 36 percent is to come from domestic and foreign credits.

The last two sources, from which funds are to flow into the railroad infrastructure, according to the Social Plan of Yugoslavia, will be regulated with a special agreement or law. To that end, the Federal Committee on Traffic and Transportation has prepared a proposed agreement on how to secure the funds.

As far as credits are concerned, a new--the 7th--loan from the World Bank for the development of railroads is under way. It could provide between 150 and 170 million dollars, if a sufficient number of installations seeking investments apply, and if the necessary non-foreign currency quota of participation

is ensured. At any rate, even the planned program is not a cheap investment, because the rehabilitation of one kilometer of track costs 8 billion dinars; one kilometer of double track costs 16 billion, while one tie costs 1.2 million.

In view of such amounts, the railroads' position of demanding that they be relieved of the responsibility for maintaining the infrastructure is completely correct, because it poses too great a burden on them and puts them into an inferior position vis-a-vis other forms of transportation, such as highway, water, or air, which are being maintained by the social community.

This time the plan was finally, more than ever before, brought close to real specifics, with a clearly drawn line between what is desired and what is possible, and this should be the main guarantee for its implementation. It is also a manifestation of goals established jointly by all the labor organizations of the railroads, and one of the most important documents of the sociopolitical community. Its success is therefore contingent on the consistent involvement of all the interested factors, in which the railroad employees and the people in the broader socioeconomic communities and the economy in general are equally important. It would be superfluous to try to prove that a functioning railroad makes it possible to transport things three to four times more cheaply than other types of transportation, and it could contribute to a significant decrease of transportation cost in overall production. This is one of the goals proclaimed in almost all the major documents dealing with the social and economic development of Yugoslavia.

9110/12859
CSO: 2800

ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

OIL IMPORT CONTRACTS, PRICES DISCUSSED

Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Feb 86 p 10

[Article by D. Nedeljkovic: "Why Petroleum Products Are Becoming More Expensive"]

[Text] On the world "spot" (free) market a barrel of petroleum on 14 January sold for \$23-24 depending on the grade. Just a week later it was between \$21.05 and \$21.75. By the end of January certain types of petroleum had dropped below the "psychological" limit of \$20 per barrel, and the forecasts were that the drastic price drop would continue all the way down to \$15, and according to certain predictions even to \$13. Reactions are anticipated from the OPEC meeting in early February, but lengthy analyses are already being made of what the drop in oil prices will bring to particular countries and regions. The inevitable question for the domestic situation is whether and when the influence of the world market will be felt.

The first impression that domestic adaptations to changes in the world have been sluggish and clumsy and that we are looking at a repetition of the situation in 1973 when everyone except the Yugoslavs raised prices, and when Yugoslavia increased petroleum consumption when everyone else was reducing it. Incidentally, it is sufficient to look at what happened between 1981 and 1985. During that period a barrel of oil on the world market dropped \$8 in price (from \$36 to \$28), and Yugoslavia was regularly raising the price of petroleum products twice or three times a year. The same thing is happening again this year: At the beginning of January all petroleum products again became more expensive, although the prices of petroleum products have been dropping drastically in the world at large. A ton of diesel fuel can be purchased at less than the price of petroleum, and the price of a ton of residual fuel oil has slid to \$90 (the "normal" price for that period was \$160).

Imported...

It is relatively easy to calculate what a drop in the prices of imported petroleum would mean for Yugoslavia. The energy balance for this year calls for importing 10.8 million tons, and if a ton of petroleum is between \$30 (the minimum) and \$60 cheaper, the savings would run between \$300 million and \$600 million if imports are rounded off at 10 million tons. As soon as we look at the composition of the imports, and especially the way in which petroleum is

obtained, the computation becomes more complicated. Those who are well informed say that petroleum cannot be purchased at those lower prices; more accurately, that the transactions are for the present restricted to small quantities and special customers. Yet the real trouble is that petroleum to meet Yugoslavia's needs is not purchased on the "spot" market. Last year only one tanker was purchased, and that on credit, not for cash, which is customary. There are many reasons, but after the first one, the lack of cash dollars, there is no need to enumerate the rest.

Price Structure of Petroleum Products, dinars/liter

Type	98-Octane Gasoline	Diesel Fuel	Heating Oil
Retail price	162.000	132.000	98.200
Refinery	93.716	84.456	82.147
Margin	5.623	5.066	4.929
Tax	34.776	24.365	3.941
Storage facilities:			
Federal	1.111	0.123	0.126
Republic	0.178	0.203	0.207
Foreign credits	9.000	4.300	4.650
Coal mines	1.200	1.200	2.200
Highways	9.675	9.787	--
Lines of credit	6.721	2.500	--

Domestic importers obtain petroleum on the basis of intergovernmental agreements, and the import prices are not set either by the sellers or the customers in their contracts, but by government agencies. Last year a total of 8.7 million tons were imported: 4.2 million tons from the bilateral payments area and 4.5 million tons from the convertible payments area. The former was under an intergovernmental agreement with the Soviet Union, and the second under similar agreements with Iraq, Iran, Libya, Algeria, and China. Official OPEC prices at the time when the contracts were concluded and differences in the quality of the petroleum were taken as the basis for the prices, so that a barrel of oil from Libya cost \$30.40, from Algeria \$29.50, from Iran \$28.33, from Iraq \$28.18, and from the USSR \$28.05. On the one hand that petroleum is not paid for in dollars at all, but work done in those countries and goods exported to those countries are used in the accounts, while on the other hand petroleum is not coming from the Soviet Union and China (a symbolic 100,000 tons), but from Iraq and Libya on the basis of Soviet and Chinese deliveries to those countries. This at the same time means that the price of petroleum is paid to the country it comes from. Reducing everything to the common denominator, over the last 6 months domestic importers have been paying \$28.49 per barrel of oil on the average, while prices per barrel were \$1.5-2 lower on the market.

The contracts and prices remain in effect until new ones are concluded; that is, even today when prices on the petroleum market are dropping. Business people and government officials have been scurrying around in recent days, sending out letters and Telexes, and insisting that the prices be changed. The basic position is that the prices of imported petroleum should be reduced,

but what will actually be achieved is uncertain. Not only because of the positions taken by the trading partners, but also in view of the fact that petroleum is paid for with work and goods in those countries.

...And Domestic Troubles

The exchange rate of the dinar is one component of the current domestic prices of petroleum and petroleum products. Over the last 5 years the price of a barrel of oil has dropped \$8, but the value of the dollar over that period has risen from about 30 to 300 dinars. Since the price of domestic petroleum is computed on the basis of the dollar price of imported petroleum, with shipping costs being added, domestic petroleum has actually become more expensive just like imported petroleum. For the domestic customer, of course.

If we add to this that the rise in refinery prices this year amounted to 15.18 percent for all petroleum products, while at the same time there was a tax increase of 5 dinars per liter of gasoline and 3 dinars per liter of diesel fuel, and then the contribution per kilogram of heating oil was raised from 1 to 4.6 dinars, and highway contributions were increased by 3.3 dinars per liter of gasoline and 2.5 dinars per liter of diesel fuel, then it is clear that this system of prices does not offer many prospects. Highway use fees had already been raised last August by 1.8 dinars per liter of gasoline, and in October taxes were raised 8 dinars per liter. The pricing mechanism for petroleum products is constantly "adjusting" the prices of petroleum in dollars to the exchange rate of the dinar against the dollar, and in view of the impact of inflation on taxes, contributions, and other imposts built into the prices of petroleum products it is difficult to see any way out here either.

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CSO: 2800/192

ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

EXPORT PRICES, WORLD REGIONAL TRADE IN 1985

Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Feb 86 pp 12-13

[Article by D. Zmijarevic]

[Excerpts] These export trends have even had an impact on the regional pattern of sales of Yugoslav products, in which a shift has been reported toward markets in the bilateral payments area. That is, the share of the bilateral payments area in last year's exports was 39 percent, while in 1984 it was 36 percent. Thus the grouping of socialist countries absorbed more than half of Yugoslav exports (48 percent the previous year). The share of exports to the advanced countries was also slightly greater (from 34 to 35 percent), while exports to the developing countries, which incidentally were down 9 percent from the previous year, fell from a share of 16.7 percent of total Yugoslav exports to 14 percent.

The proportional breakdown of visible exports has also showed slight constructive variations, since the share of production supplies and raw materials dropped from 51 percent of total exports to 49 percent, and the share of equipment rose to 20 percent (from about 18 percent in 1984), but this shift cannot be expected to grow to become a trend since such shifts have been recorded in previous years as well, and then the pattern again returns to equilibrium close to similar proportions. Nor have there been major changes in the pattern of imports; Yugoslav industry's high dependence upon imports means that the largest amounts are still being set aside to import production supplies; last year these imports amounted to nearly \$10 billion (which is 2.5 percent more than in 1984), while a considerable increase was also recorded for outlays to import equipment (\$1.75 billion, or 21 percent more), which, however, still represents only 14 percent of total imports.

The movement of prices on the domestic market was identified once again this year as the first cause of last year's lag of exports behind the planned rate, and it meant that an ever smaller portion of exports was covered by income. In a tie-up with the rate of change of the exchange rate of the dinar last year, which, according to certain findings, was slower than necessary to cover the differences between the movement of domestic prices and the prices on the principal export markets for domestic products and also the differences between domestic and export prices, domestic inflation was convincingly in first place among the causes of the retention of goods on the domestic market.

Thus according to the findings of ZIT [Market Research Bureau] in Belgrade, at the end of 1985 Yugoslav industry was exporting at prices that were 14 percent lower than domestic prices (at the end of 1984 they were 2.9 percent higher than domestic prices), and this relationship is appreciably worse when it comes to the convertible markets. Thus industrial products were being exported at prices that were 22.4 percent lower than on the internal market, which shows an uninterrupted deterioration of this relationship. A year earlier export prices were 6 percent lower than domestic prices, but in the middle of last year they were 13 percent lower. The ratio between domestic and export prices is deteriorating even with respect to markets with bilateral payments arrangements, where domestic prices are still somewhat higher, but by no means as appreciably higher as a year earlier. That is, at the end of 1984 they were 30.6 percent higher than domestic prices, and then by the end of 1985 this difference had diminished to 4.5 percent. The people at ZIT have found in a survey by industrial branches that only transportation equipment, the products of machinebuilding, chemical manufacturing, and lumber and wood sheets were sold at higher prices than those obtained for the same products on the domestic market, and when it comes to convertible exports, this list is reduced to only three types of products--transportation equipment, lumber, and chemical manufactures.

Thus by contrast with the previous year, when 60 percent of exports of industrial products had the same or higher prices, last year this share dropped to 44 percent, while all of 20 percent of exports of the industrial sector left at prices that were 40 percent or more below those on the domestic market. According to the finding of this survey, last year only 65.4 percent of industrial exports were sold at a profit, while a third of exports brought a direct financial loss which could not be covered with any sort of incentives or refunds. Along with the 2-percent drop of export prices from the previous year (when they fell 3.1 of 4.6 percent), there is a clear deterioration of the motivation of organizations to export, and this is only speeding up the rate at which the exchange rate is sliding.

Along with the slow adaptation of the exchange rate, the lag of exports is also attributed to the frequent changing of regulations in this area, to the credit and monetary policy which has not given preferences to exports in any way, to the large financial burdens represented by government and social service expenditure, which exporters are not free of, and to the expensive importation of raw materials and to the poor quality of the domestic raw materials being used as substitutes for imported raw materials.

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CSO: 2800/188

ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

INDUSTRIES WITH LARGEST EXPORTS, IMPORTS IN 1985

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 28 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by M. Urosevic; first paragraph is PRIVREDNI PREGLED introduction]

[Text] Only shipbuilding, the shoe industry, textiles, and furniture among the 15 largest export industries are not on the same such list of the largest importers.

Publication of the final business results of the Yugoslav economy last year--as it has been in every previous year--is an occasion to point up the elements in the various processes which are not otherwise indicated separately and accordingly little is said and little is known about them. This especially applies to the results of foreign trade to which various factors contribute unequally; some within the limits of real capabilities, but also quite a few considerably below what we might say is a boundary which must not be neglected. It is true that on certain occasions emphasis is being put on what are alleged to be "recordbreaking exporters," but mainly without shedding light on the other side of the coin, and that is the share in imports and ultimately the share in the total net result, be it positive or negative.

Table 1. The 15 Largest Exporters in 1985

<u>Branch of Economy</u>	<u>In Millions of Dollars</u>	<u>Breakdown</u>
Total exports	10,642.0	100.0
Industry and mining*	10,236.0	96.5
Breakdown:		
1. Power machines and appliances (5)	1,036.6	10.1
2. Machinebuilding (2)	896.6	8.8
3. Shipbuilding (-)	818.8	8.0
4. Leather footwear and clothing accessories (-)	717.3	7.0
5. Production of chemical products (3)	711.6	7.0
6. Production of transportation equipment (4)	652.2	6.4
7. Finished textile products (-)	618.9	6.0
8. Metal manufacturing (9)	589.2	5.8
9. Processing of chemical products (7)	578.6	5.7
10. Food processing industry (8)	556.6	5.4

Table 1 (continued)

<u>Branch of Economy</u>	<u>In Millions of Dollars</u>	<u>Breakdown</u>
11. Ferrous metallurgy (6)	417.2	4.1
12. Finished wood products (-)	404.7	4.0
13. Production of nonferrous metals (13)	318.9	3.1
14. Production of yarns and fabrics (12)	224.6	2.2
15. Production of petroleum products (10)	214.6	2.1
Total	8,171.2	85.7
The other 21 branches	2,064.8	14.3

* The numbers given in parentheses beside the names of the branches of the economy indicate their place on the list of the 15 largest importers. The four branches indicated by (-) are not on the list of the largest importers, since their purchases abroad last year were negligible.

The most recent figures on visible trade in 1985 tabulated by industries according to the Uniform Business Classification of the Federal Bureau of Statistics make it possible to obtain some very interesting indicators thanks to certain conversions and comparisons.

Recordbreakers, With Reservations

Certain branches of the economy are on the list of the largest exporters solely on the basis of their exports, but they also occupy the same or almost the same place among importers, so that instead of a benefit to the broader social community, they are causing certain difficulties, and we can therefore speak only of qualified results.

Of the total of 11 sectors into which the Yugoslav economy is divided "industry and mining" had a share of 48.3 percent in creation of the social product in 1984 (since the totals still have to be added up for last year). At the same time its share in total exports last year was 96.5 percent, which would have been an exceptional result if it were not for that "but." And that is what is often neglected, while here it will be the second essential element. More about that later.

The ranking of the branches of the economy in Table 1 was drawn up on the basis of total exports, and two examples can show how unreliable that indicator is from a broader social standpoint. The machinebuilding industry is in second place among exporters with an enviable \$896.6 million, but in the same place on the list of importers with all of \$1.435 billion, which means that its purchases abroad are \$538 million larger than it obtained from its sales. The other is "production of transportation equipment," which is sixth on the list of exporters with \$652 million, but fourth among the importers with \$737 million, representing a deficit of \$85 million. From the broader social standpoint the most worthwhile results are those of shipbuilding, a branch of the economy with a relatively very high organic composition of capital, and

three industries which are markedly labor intensive and have modest capital: leather footwear and clothing accessories, finished textile products, and wood products, which are leaders in exports, but their imports are very modest. The impact of the other branches of the economy which are the largest exporters can be seen from the table, and there is no need to dwell on it.

The Other Side

The trouble with the economic sector "industry and mining," and this also applies to the country's entire economy, is that its imports are appreciably greater than its exports, and there are very pronounced illogical aspects to this. We are referring to imports of petroleum and gas and ever larger imports of petroleum products as well, since these products are both exported and imported. As can be seen from Table 2, a total \$2.957 billion were paid to import those products under the branches listed as 1 and 10, and that is more than one-fourth of that sector's total exports. If those exports were reduced by just one-third, "industry and mining" would not have had a deficit.

Table 2. The 15 Largest Importers in 1985

<u>Branch of Economy</u>	<u>In Millions of Dollars</u>	<u>Breakdown</u>
Total imports	12,164.0	100.0
Industry and mining*	11,384.0	93.6
Breakdown:		
1. Petroleum and gas production (-)	2,632.4	23.1
2. Machinebuilding (2)	1,435.0	12.6
3. Production of chemical products (5)	1,427.3	12.5
4. Production of transportation equipment (6)	736.8	6.5
5. Power machines and appliances (1)	731.6	6.4
6. Ferrous metallurgy (11)	728.5	6.4
7. Processing of chemical products (9)	554.4	4.9
8. Food processing industry (10)	386.5	3.4
9. Metal manufacturing industry (8)	336.9	3.0
10. Petroleum products (15)	324.3	2.8
11. Coal mining (-)	280.4	2.5
12. Production of yarns and fabrics (14)	264.7	2.3
13. Production of nonferrous metals (13)	197.3	1.7
14. Production of nonmetallic minerals (-)	195.3	1.7
15. Production and processing of paper (-)	176.4	1.5
Total	10,406.8	91.4
The other 21 branches	977.2	8.6

* The branches of the economy with numbers in parentheses occupy the places indicated on the list of largest exporters, while those indicated by (-) are not on that list.

Appreciable differences are detected if we look at both tables and compare them to a similar survey for 1984 which this newspaper published at the beginning of 1985. Shipbuilding has recorded the greatest leap if we look at the

list published at that time of the largest 10 exporters and importers. From ninth place and 4.8 percent of the exports of industry and mining in 1984, it climbed to third place with 8 percent last year, for which it certainly deserves congratulations. Sales of the metal manufacturing industry are less satisfactory: it went from fourth place and 6.3 percent of exports in 1984 to eighth place with 5.8 percent last year, and in other cases the production of transportation equipment, which went from third place in 1984 to sixth place last year, and it had the same share, which means that other industries achieved more progress in this respect.

Among the importers one is struck by a certain progress in the production and processing of chemical products, which are separate branches in the Uniform Classification. In 1984 they occupied first and sixth places, respectively, with a total of 24 percent of the imports of industry and mining, while last year they were in third and seventh places, respectively, with a 17.4-percent share in the imports of this sector of the economy. There are also other smaller changes, but none of very great importance.

7045

CSO: 2800/188

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MINORITIES' ROLE, RELATIONSHIP TO SOCIALISM DISCUSSED

Bratislava UJ SZO in Hungarian 17 Jan 86 p 11

[Review by Zoltan Fonod of the Hungarian edition of book "Nemzet es Nemzeti Tudat" [The Nation and National Consciousness] by Juraj Zvara, Bratislava, Madach Publishing House, "published recently" (Slovak edition in 1982)]

[Text] The Marxist-Leninist treatment of the question of nationalities is inseparably connected with society's class struggle and with consistent emphasis on the class aspects. In the course of building socialism, the equality of nations and nationalities has become a law of society, and today we already regard this question as a factor decisive from the viewpoint of the socialist community's unity and the individual countries' internal stability as well. In the decades following their liberation, the socialist countries have resolved the contradictions they inherited as a legacy of the past; and they approach in accordance with the principles of Lenin's policy on nationalities the everyday problems that arise.

It has likewise become obvious that the question of nationalities is not a short-term process. Rather, as stated also in the recently published CPSU program, the progress and the rapprochement of nations have to be measured in terms of historical perspectives. On the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union, Yuriy Andropov justifiably pointed out: "Our successes in solving the national question do not mean at all the disappearance of all the problems which stem from the fact that many nations and nationalities live and work together within the framework of our unified state. Incidentally, something like that would hardly be possible as long as there are nations and national differences. And they will continue to exist much longer than the class differences."

Also the preceding indicate that we regard works on the question of nationalities as writings important from the viewpoint of political action. Such works help us to explore the past, to appreciate the present, and--by arming us with historical experience and the Marxist viewpoint--to shape the future in which the force of the socialist ideas will be even stronger (based on the example of the countries of the socialist community). As Mikhail Gorbachev said at the session of the CPSU Central Committee last October: "Today we already see more clearly and accurately than before how socialism can be perfected, and how our program of achieving communism can be realized." The fact that, in the development of a multinational socialist state, the CPSU anticipates the tasks

which are contributing toward the perfection of relations with the nationalities and toward strengthening the country's unity, and rejects all manifestations of parochialism and narrow-mindedness regarding the question of nationalities, is also proof of the continuation of Lenin's policy on nationalities.

Today we are already able to say that a policy on nationalities which is based on the individual nations and nationalities' mutual respect for one another and their national peculiarities plays an invaluable role in the internationalist education of man who is building an advanced socialist society. However, it would be a mistake not to mention the fact that the harmful remnants of the past are not unknown even today. In the consciousness of certain persons and groups there persist tendencies that are harmful for society and, in the final outcome, also undermine the effectiveness of political education. Especially in the view of history we find aspirations that lack the class approach and have a harmful influence on the formation of social consciousness. The question of nation and nationalities, and also national consciousness belong among the phenomena in which wavering, the survival of remnants of the past, and the temptations of a nationalist viewpoint are far from harmless. A role in this is played also by the fact that Western inimical propaganda, in its attempts to ideologically subvert the socialist countries, is devoting special attention to spreading nationalist ideology and to undermining the coexistence of nations and nationalities. The principal merit of Juraj Zvara's work "The Nation and National Consciousness" is specifically that he raises, without beating about the bush, questions that often are treated unwarrantedly as taboos. He views the topic from a historical perspective and points out that the nation has not existed from time immemorial but is, under our conditions, a product of the 19th century. Consequently, the concept of modern nation cannot be projected back--without charges of unhistoricity--to earlier periods and events, as this has been done in the bourgeois view of history. As Zvara points out, we cannot speak of "the thousand-year history of our nations" because they have not existed for a 100 years as nations."

The volume discusses the role of the nation and classes, just as it does the non-Marxist interpretations of the relations between nation and nationalities, including also the Czechoslovak bourgeois theories. It is a virtue of the volume that it concentrates on the construction of socialism and its natural interests.

From this point of view, the author regards as essential the clarification of the relationship between the working class and the nation, and the improvement of the effectiveness of education in the spirit of internationalism and patriotism. As Juraj Zvara professes in his introduction: "Further intensification of the successes we have achieved in the area of nationality relations and the revolutionary transformation of national ideology depends specifically on socialism's degree of maturity." The question in the forefront of his analyses is: "how do the relations between nations and nationalities function under the conditions of socialism, in the study of the complicated concept of national consciousness, and . . . how effective is the party and state policy on nationalities, what are its basic principles, and how does it affect the workers' social and political activity."

Zvara focuses attention primarily on the basic principles of policy; and his confrontations of bourgeois views and review of non-Marxist opinions essentially serve the same purpose. This explains why he devotes less attention to comparisons of the experience that historical development provides, and to an analytical evaluation of the nation concepts and models that have prevailed, respectively, in West and East Europe. His interpretations and critical reflections concern primarily the 20th century practice in Czechoslovakia and the events of modern history. His failure to mention the historical antecedents creates the impression (perhaps not without reason) of something missing so far as the subject matter is concerned. For example, he does not discuss the interpretation of the development of the concept of nation under feudalism and capitalism, whereas the excesses and pitfalls of the bourgeois and nationalist views are to be found pretty much here. Narrow interpretation of the concepts of nation and progress, assessment of traditions that are (or presumed to be) progressive, etc. have already caused no small misunderstandings. At any rate, the volume is careful and accurate in its exposition of the relationship between the working class and the nation, in the consistent application of Marxist-Leninist principles. In accordance with Marx's teaching ("the proletariat can exist only in world history"), the conclusion is unambiguous: the historical mission of the working class can be governed only by the requirements of global socialism. Zvara writes: "The aspects of struggle for liberation must not be narrowed down to national aspects, but not even the class objectives can be understood without taking the national and international aspects of the struggle into consideration." He regards the relationship of the class, national and international aspects as something that follows from the goals of the revolutionary working-class movement and the primacy of internationalism. Zvara notes: "A working-class movement that wants to confine itself within a national framework could exist--or, more accurately, vegetate--only as a caricature of such a movement. And the same applies to the socialism of any socialist country." He views the national and internationalist aspects in their dialectic interaction, saying that "the more successful is the construction of socialism in individual countries, the stronger also world socialism will be."

We cannot but agree with Juraj Zvara also in that "the social sciences at home are still not accomplishing much that has to be done in the theoretical, philosophical and sociological investigation of the concept of nation, respectively of the relationship between the working class and the nation." Also his findings are accurate: "The published works are rather attempting to describe the external phenomena than to investigate their internal essence." Citing Marx and Engels as well as the Bolsheviks as references, he establishes that "on the whole the nation and national life are phenomena far more complicated than the economy and economic life." He also emphasizes that "Leninism necessarily considers also a nation's intellectual profile. It takes into account and investigates each nation's universal humanistic, social, class, social-psychology and characteristic national profile."

"The socialist nations emerged on the basis of the capitalist nations' dialectic negation," writes Zvara. With this he is also referring to the fact that although the individual national collectives retained their earlier ethnic character, as nations they are by no means identical with their earlier selves.

He cites the views of Hungarian experts, according to whom "the socialist nation is a collective that comprises the entire people, under the leadership of the working class; the class interests, goals and ideals of the latter simultaneously express the interests of the other classes and strata as well. The socialist nation is built on class alliance and unity, and its foundation is socialist democracy."

The monograph's most voluminous part (Chapter IV) discusses the question of socialist class and nation-nationality relations in socialist Czechoslovakia. The next chapter (V) traces the development of socialist national consciousness. It refers with analyses and statistics to the profound changes in recent years and establishes that the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak socialist federation have achieved significant results with their policy on nationalities, by adhering to Lenin's principles. "From a synthesis of the national and international features there emerge the common features of the socialist nation," writes Zvara. In his opinion, "this trend is more pronounced mainly in the Soviet Union, but manifests itself in Czechoslovakia as well." He quotes the finding of the 16th party congress: "The state's federal arrangement expresses the unity and fellowship of the Czechs, Slovaks and nationalities living in our common socialist fatherland. This federal arrangement is the reliable foundation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic's stability and development." The fact that "what we have here is not a single-nation state but a state comprising two nations and four nationalities may be regarded as natural," the author concludes. He regards as the essence of the constitutional arrangement that "it express the interests and equality of the national and national-minority collectives living here, under the leadership of the working class."

Besides the "incredibly close affinity" of the Czech and Slovak languages, the author notes with criticism that "in the case of the largest nationality, the Hungarians, we regrettably have not inherited a historically given linguistic affinity." He regards the situation of the German minority as more favorable in this respect. It is indisputable, of course, that learning the majority language is a natural requirement for an ethnic group living as a national minority, and this is true also of bilingualism. But it must be emphasized that --in spite of the linguistic, intellectual, custom, and ethnic differences (for these, too, are obvious characteristics)--the Hungarians in Czechoslovakia speak the same language as the country's every nation and nationality, in the consistent implementation of socialist principles and in fostering socialist patriotism and proletarian, socialist internationalism.

Speaking of socialist national consciousness, Zvara analyzes with frank bluntness the internal causes of the negative phenomena, the nationalist manifestations and prejudices, encountered in our country. He mentions the excesses in 1968 (as the consequences of Czechoslovakism and Ludakism), and the "sensitivity" of the national minorities. Among the "thousand faces of nationalism" he includes such manifestations as "why do people speak Hungarian in our country" or "why do they speak Polish," etc.; and the charges that the nations are striving to assimilate the nationalities, want to demote the minority languages into a "contact vernacular," and so on. The conclusion that Juraj Zvara draws is likewise logical: although such phenomena are rare, "we should not disregard a single erroneous view," but "must systematically expound the basic

principles of the policy on nationalities that our Communist Party and socialist state are pursuing, and must shape the national consciousness of the people." The author wants to end the Janus-like duplicity of the peoples' views regarding the nationalities, by urging closer attention to the area of "shaping the national psyche of the people, . . . their national consciousness." He regards the various historical myths and the so-called custom myths as the breeding ground in which national prejudices thrive. He aptly points out that only a part of the negative remnants can be regarded as "inherited" (from the past, from capitalism) or as a consequence of bourgeois propaganda imported from abroad. "We must have a clear idea of the possible causes when people deviate from the proper norms and principles governing relations with the nationalities, from the essence of socialist internationalism and patriotism."

The most important requirement for living as a socialist society--this is what radiates from Zvara's volume--is to consistently implement Lenin's national policy (it calls for the equality of the nations and nationalities, as well as of their languages, etc.), and to strengthen internationalism that is based on the traditions of the past and the experience of the present. In Zvara's opinion, internationalism is the magic word also in patriotic education: "not enough internationalism means estrangement from the fatherland, but much internationalism means attachment to it."

In the Hungarian edition of "The Nation and National Consciousness," a new chapter has been added to the Slovak edition (published in 1982). In this chapter (The Nations and Nationalities) the author discusses the situation of the Hungarians living in Czechoslovakia, their educational and cultural opportunities. Essentially this is a review of the results achieved during 1.5 decades. Here we encounter statistical data and aggregate factual information. However, some of the author's comments are inaccurate and debatable. In our opinion, the fact that the cultural organizations are based on nationality does not conflict with the Marxist-Leninist principles, for these organizations clearly satisfy the internationalist expectations, and there is nothing to prevent the other nationalities from joining the cultural organizations (perhaps even as corporate members).

What the author terms as the "unique" character of instruction in the mother tongue is debatable, specifically by questioning the fact that in Czechoslovakia, in the elementary and secondary schools in which the language of instruction is other than Czech or Slovak, there is also instruction in the nationalities' mother tongue (in other words, in Hungarian, Ukrainian, etc.). But the main reason for instruction in the mother tongue is the principle of learning professed by Komensky: "Every nation can become erudite in its mother tongue." The effectiveness of this principle, together with the consistent realization of learning and teaching Slovak, is the basis of enabling students growing up in a mostly Hungarian environment to hold their own (in jobs and in higher education) anywhere in the country. The principle of bilingualism stems from constitutional law; there are no obstacles to, and at most only inconsistencies in, its application in public life. But, parallel with the principle of territoriality, there exists also a kind of extraterritoriality, because no office or agency will refuse to process a case merely because it is in another language. This correct principle of socialist society's life applies everywhere, from the office of the republic's president

down to the national committees, and is a natural right of every citizen. It is obvious that in this last chapter the author has been motivated by considerations of providing practical information, and not by claims to completeness. Because of possible misunderstandings, however, these corrections for greater accuracy are not necessarily superfluous.

Translated by Laszlo Dosa, this substantial monograph has been published by the Madach Publishing House. Sandor Csanda wrote the foreword.

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CSO: 2500/205

POLITICS

ALBANIA

SHORTCOMINGS IN RECENT NOVELS DISCUSSED IN WRITERS' MEETING

Tirana DRITA in Albanian 15 Dec 85 pp 5, 6

/Article by Xhezair Abazi: "What Does the Novel Bring and What Is Expected From the Novel"/

/Text/ A wide-ranging discussion in the club of the Union of Writers and Artists Novelists, critics, publishers and editors took part in the discussion on the qualitative development of the novel, organized by the literature sector of the union, for the purpose of giving more concrete form to the tasks assigned to workers in the creative arts by the speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia to writers and artists in Korce. The chairman of the Union of Writers and Artists, Dritero Agolli, and candidate member of the Central Committee of the Party, Anastas Kondo, and others participated in the session.

In his opening remarks the critic Razi Brahimi outlined some of the impressions and the problems which the development of the novel has presented in these past 2 to 3 years. By stressing the great creative and expressive possibilities of this genre he discussed in particular the relationship of the novel with the developments of time and the demands of the contemporary man. With the epic character as a distinguishing, sound and decisive mark, the novel is able to enter the depths of the complex processes of life, to unravel the roots of the phenomena and of the characters, to present typical characters in typical situations, powerful feelings and ideas of the times, and to provide the readers with important ideas. More than any other genre, the novel is able to provide the reader with rich information not only about the spiritual life of the people but also about the environments and the times in which they act, about the development processes and the class structure of the society and of the class struggle, about science, work organizations and so forth. The new tradition of our novel of socialist realism with the most distinguished achievements is a concrete indicator. During the past 2 to 3 years, too, valuable novels have been written which have drawn the attention of the readers and of the critics. The reviews or the creative discussions have mentioned and analyzed in particular "The Shadow of the City" (A. Gjakova), "The Villa in the Outskirts" (A. Abdihojha), "My World" (Dh. Xhuvani), "To Experience the Times" (N. Lera), "The Surgeons" (S. Drini), "The One I Love" (A. Kanini), "Days Which Flow

Forth" (B. Muco), "The House" (A. Cerga), "The Contemporaries" (V. Koci), "The Distant Voice" (D. Culi) and some others. In these novels one can find values which deserve attention, and they prove that efforts are being made to bring the novel close to the daily life by introducing new situations and characters, for original compositional creative works and so forth. But even without comparing them with distinguished works of our new tradition, the general impression is that their ideartistic level leaves much to be desired, not simply because of questions of mastery, but also in terms of themes, in the substance of ideas and in artistic form. The great theme of the times is missing in them, or at times it has been cast aside or avoided even when the authors have aimed for it, because there has been a lack of profound knowledge and of living subject matter. "Art which does not properly and closely follow life, the rhythm and the dimensions of the work of the workers, but occupies itself with partial or secondary issues from which one can not draw important generalities, stressed Comrade Ramiz Alia in Korce, that art distances itself from the people, does not keep up with social development. The revolutionary writer confronts the problems of the times. This has been and remains a quality of our art which must be further deepened and strengthened. The artist must always pose the question to himself: how much does his work express the thoughts and feelings of the masses, how much does it influence the speediest and farthest progress on the road of socialist development? Therefore, the high quality of content must, above all, be understood as a deep realistic reflection of life, as embodiment, in the powerful artistic character of the revolutionary ideas of the times. This content becomes then an active factor for study in form and for higher achievements.

After talking about the concrete issues of the theme and problems of the novel of the past 2 to 3 years, R. Brahimi discussed issues which have to do with the artistic knowledge and mastery of reality in the novel, with the presentation of the hero and of the masses, of the classes and social characters, of the intellectual and of the working people. He then emphasized that in some novels, the problematics of work is almost conventional and serves as a text to build a subjective line in which the intellectual (engineer, doctor, journalist, etc.) plays a leading role. In these cases, it happens that a clash of characters takes place from romantic positions (the good--the bad), seen in a psychological and moral context, without revealing the deep social causes of the problems and manifestations. We find these manifestations in various forms and dimensions in the "Surgeons", in the "Contemporaries," in "The Person I Like," in "Days Which Flow Forth," in "To Experience the Times," etc. And when the placement of the intellectuals, and even representatives of production intelligentsia, becomes a trend, then this reflects a lack of unity with the working man, he who carries life on this shoulders. This results in a backwardness of the artistic views of life in the novel, lack of originality in form, etc. Lack of deep understanding leads also to literary superficiality, and prefabrications, patterns and rubber stamp plots, to literary characters, to propaganda effects and superficial poetic images. Often, for the individualism of the hero, the writer relies on intimate aspects, his inner world. This becomes more evident in "The One I Love," and "The House." In fact, in the latter, stressed R. Brahimi, the placement of the hero against the environment is not typical, an expression of the real truth of our society. This is a romantic confrontation. In our society it

is not individuals who confront the remnants of the past, but it is the society which fights resolutely the remnants of the past in specific individuals.

There is also a manifestation which seems like a question of form, but in fact has to do with a deep realistic portrayal: narration in the first person. This is an artistic method of presentation, but when it becomes a trend (which we find in some novels of the past few years), it limits the breadth of the portrayal of life. Whereas the narration in the third person is a form which leads more concretely to a broader and more complete portrayal of reality, of the heroes and of the characters. It is not by chance that distinguished realist writers have written their works in this way.

The demand for a quality standard in creativity, said Suleiman Krasniqi, leads us to view our creative work in a responsible way. There will always be mediocre works, because it is known that outstanding works, and more so, master pieces are not easy to get. But we must raise the level of average works and must not be satisfied with it.... I think that the plot is of special importance. When the plot is weak, with empty contradictions, then the novel too is weak. Also of special importance in the treatment of contemporary themes is not to act on superficial positions or to treat passing problems or manifestations which have no resonance and which do not contain great social concerns and preoccupations. In the treatment of themes one must value and seek trends toward richness, but there are writers who, so to speak, form a thematic profile. I think we should not expect from them themes which do not conform to their creative individuality, otherwise they will produce weak works.

Objective and profound criticism helps us. If criticism is not like this it is useless. It is even worse when the critic, for the sake of the personality of the author, praises or mentions a weak work.

It has been said before, but because no solution has been found I will repeat: the editor must have a knowledge of life the same way the author does. But he remains immovable even when he has come directly from the school.

In his discussion, Dalan Shapillo, after talking about the role of critical thought, about the atmosphere with a healthy ethic in critical evaluations and judgments, dealt with some novels of the recent years which have drawn the attention of the readers and of the professional critics. The novel "My World" is a good work with the tendency to give dignity to the people of our new society, to the intellectual in the midst of the working class. I believe, he said, that within the ideartistic aim of the author, the novel provides a good background of the work and of the role of its man. It could have had a more effective solution, some more motivated characters and less sentimentality.

"The House" has an interesting theme and ideas with contemporary resonance. The old cannot be destroyed without struggle and it cannot be destroyed without pain. I believe that the line which presents the work in the editorial office is weak. I think that the negations of the negative people in the novel seem to have been exaggerated. I agree with Razi about the romantic spirit which is felt in this novel; it could have done without it. But it does not seem that the hero has been in confrontation with the social environments and has assumed the role of the society. He is against those types who uphold the old. And these appear natural and he must clash with them.

I think that the novel "The Contemporaries," too, is, in general, a positive one. It has merits in the treatment of the theme. The technical-scientific revolution could have been presented in a more complete manner, but the author claims that precisely those parts have been eliminated by the editor. The weakest point of the novel is the literary language, as well as the formal construction of the relations and of the situations.

"The Surgeons" is a fine work, with an interesting plot, which shows that the process of the life of people (in work and in society) does not go on without struggle and the way we want it and dream of it. But the novel is burdened by professionalism, and at times the subject lines take a schematic direction.

Established authors in the genre of the novel and quite a few new promising writers, will surely produce qualitative works. Recently the novel "The Blood of Earth," written by the poet Ndoc Papleka was published. It has a fresh reflection, with expressive artistic figures, and is colorful and vibrant. The poetic language is felt, but the poetry is also felt which does not fit the epic work in prose. While avoiding this, the phrase "talks" freely through its language.

Vahid Hyzoti gave some thoughts and desires for the novel, by stressing the need to know and portray our healthy reality in the dynamic development.

The problem of conforming to mediocrity, as stressed by Comrade Ramiz Alia in Korce, said Dritero Agolli, is quite important because it has to do with finding new methods in literature and in the arts. Therefore we all have welcomed it because it is to the benefit of our creative work, to get rid of schematism and that which is unattractive. Schematism, pomposity, the tendency to prettify reality, the lack of criticism of negative phenomena in society harm literature. Here and there it seems that there are criticism of the negative, but in fact they are weak and superficial. Razi drew attention well to the weaknesses of the present day novel, and made some interesting general analyses. With regard to the narration in the third person and not in the first person, it has to do with many formal issues. Narrate, if you wish, in the second person, it is important to achieve a portrayal on a high artistic level.

After talking about the importance of the knowledge of life and the creative courage for the treatment of the serious problems of the day, he outlined some of the reasons why during the past 2 to 3 years the novel has not kept up with the times.

In the first place, some distinguished novelists like I. Kadare, F. Gjata, T. Laco, S. Godo and S. Drini have either not published or have published novels of average quality. With their experience, these novelists could create a healthier climate for the progress of the novel. Therefore, there is a poor creative work in this genre, a withdrawal and underestimation.

Secondly, one can note a lack of interest in the great problems of the society, its life. There is insufficient concern for the party's problems, with the

country's concerns. We lack creative courage to raise priority problems which help solve them. Hence that which is realistic in life is not brought into art.

Thirdly, creativity without contradictions and serious problems has become a trend. This has hindered creative thought, the conflicts and the contradictions of times have not been portrayed. When one creates with the fear "stop, maybe I was too optimistic," "stop, maybe I was too pessimistic," then one fails to achieve a deep realistic portrayal. This has had bad consequences for the novel.

Fourth, doing away with research on the form and structure of the novel has badly influenced the development of the novel. There has been practically no research on the form. Research on the form would help the new discoveries in content. It is not only research on the content which helps the form.

Many of our novels are boring to read because they lack a good structure, they lack clashes of characters and some confrontation ideas. The human being has become an idea, has been turned into a general category: this way he appears as a shadow. In the novels "The Surgeons" of S. Drini, "The April Blood" of N. Lera, "The Contemporaries" of V. Koci, "The One I Love" of A. Kanani, "My World" of Dh. Xhuvani, and almost the majority of the novels of the recent past, one may find important material and ideas, but they are not interesting to read and they lack force to develop the plot. Whereas the novels with a Sigurimi theme use outmoded techniques.

Further on, he discussed the social spirit and the cooperation between the creators and the publishers and with the critics. It is especially necessary for the publisher to be close to the novelists, to inspire and to encourage them.

In less than 3 decades, said Adriatik Fallulli, our novel captured our reader, affirmed itself, and it even became known abroad. This shows the potential and the possibilities for new achievements. If during the past 2 to 3 years there has been a lack of good works, then one must look deeply for the causes of the weaknesses. Adding to what the comrades have said, I would stress the lack of realities and of the vitality of life. Razi was right when he said that our authors do not lack the desire for knowledge and works, up to a certain standard, but how this knowledge is gained remains to be answered. When all the possibilities have been created, with free profession or long creative leeway and one moves little and works little, then this means that one does not pay back society. The problem is not to decide how many months to spend at the grassroots and how many in the work studio. The writer himself finds this through his aims, through the preoccupations which arise by intensively experiencing life.... Here were raised as examples serious problems and manifestations of the time. Why are they not treated? Comrade Dritero underlined the lack of creative courage. I would add that the lack of this courage often arises due to the ignorance of the real processes and of clashing contradictions. Undoubtedly, for problems and phenomena which have not been solved, not completed, the portrayal becomes more difficult. But to wait for distance, this means not to answer the times, the reader. Therefore, I think

that here we must be persistent. Of course, the novel is not similar to poetry or to the short story. But it must possess the dynamics of the times, otherwise it fails to become part of it.

The creator is the first factor in the achievement of artistic quality, said Agim Cerga. All creators want this. But the desire alone is not enough. Many efforts are necessary, some of which were mentioned here. In the first place we must demand more from ourselves: in the more complete ideological formation, in the cultural horizon, in the approach with working people. When one leads a lively life as a citizen, then one also possesses more vitality in the creative process.

The second factor is the criticism. This helps when it is concrete, constructive but also with good arguments. With one phrase one neither affirms nor denies the merits of a novel. A criticism which is based on grades does not help the creative process.

The third factor is the publisher. He carries quite a bit of weight. A publisher with demands which open the horizon and which stimulate new achievements, leads to artistic quality.

Qamil Buxheli spoke about the role of the criticism. In order to justify itself, criticism must be profound and must proceed by means of a debate. One knows the idea that there cannot be science without debate. But in our criticism the debate is almost missing. The open, principled and sincere debate not only deepens critical thinking, but also enlivens the social atmosphere. When one gets used to no criticism, or to perfumed criticism, then it becomes more difficult to accept open criticism. Therefore let us not underestimate neither criticism nor praise, when it is necessary.

Luan Qafezezi said that an analysis of the novel confined to 2 to 3 years does not make it possible to judge the development of the novel. It would therefore be better for the session to devote itself to a longer creative period.

He then spoke about some factors which superficially seem artistic but which influence the quality. Thus, the acceptance as union members of a large group of literati without giving proof of talent and of quality work, enables them to make demands and claims. The frequent competitions and the awarding of many prizes indicates a lowering of standards. The awarding of so many prizes without the publication of quality works means to become euphoric and to stuff one's self with empty spoons.

The evaluations which are made in articles or in lectures often sound like cliches. The same authors are mentioned, even when they are currently not publishing or are publishing weak works.

Quality, Anatas Kondo declared at the conclusion of the meeting, is an evaluating criterion everywhere. Therefore, literature, too, could not remain and does not remain outside this criteria. Conrad Ramiz stressed in Korce that we must not conform to the average, or even worse, accept the mediocre. To publish without values means to leave the reader cold. The descriptive, wordy and

superficial novel lacks ideoeemotional intensity. The times require a synthesis, ideoartistic generalization. However, this synthesis of philosophical thinking is acquired through knowledge, through culture and a complete ideological formation. That is why we stress total education and formation. This meeting too serves social and artistic education. Education, however, must be constant, and especially, individualistic. The writer teaches the others when he does not stop learning for himself. Of importance in this context is the deep knowledge of the work of Comrade Enver Hoxha, but we must also have a good knowledge of our tradition and foreign tradition.

The work of serious writers is inseparable from the self-critical position. It is wrong therefore to speak only about others. When one marches forward along with comrades, one must straighten out one's self and then the other comrades.

The discovery of the powerful content in reality and its portrayal in a high artistic form are important. Not only must we aim for this, but we must also look for possibilities to make it a reality because books are bread which we always want to be tasty. And the party is convinced that this bread can and must be baked by many authors.

Creative work must be deeply conscientious in the social and artistic sphere. To start writing a novel is something important. But how do you start it? What will one say? These questions are necessary and essential for every writer. The responsibility is revealed here and the demands are raised.

The party has given us many rights, has created for us many conditions and possibilities. But how much attention do we give to the tasks in our daily life?... It must be pointed out here that there is negligence, indifference and avoidance. There are also those who look for convenience and comfort. This harms creative work. The militant writer has quality in his conscience, in work and in life. Our army of writers is characterized by militancy. Therefore we are optimistic for the creative future. We await the 45th anniversary of the party with works which are in accordance with the times of the party. And for this we have the power and the possibilities.

5112/12228

CSO: 2100/20

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HYPOCRISY IN PUBLIC LIFE CRITICIZED

Prague HALO SOBOTA in Czech 1 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Jan Lipavsky]

[Text] One sometimes cannot help wondering. A man with a university education and from a family that has always stressed proper manners is able easily and shamelessly to flatter his manager when talking to him, in spite of the fact that a minute earlier he slandered him behind his back. And one wonders even more at the two-faced people among us, those who have a problem with the most basic principles of civic morality. They even consider such behavior as described above as "normal" and everyone else who talks straight is considered by them as naive. One has to admit that the Pygmies from the jungle in Ruanda are better, even if they know nothing about European civilization. According to these Pygmies, one does not commit immoral acts, does not steal, does not lie, does not pretend... Yet, these people live at a much lower cultural level than the people in our country. Simply, whatever they do they do in accordance with the moral code.

Our chameleons, while paying lip service to our code, fail to abide by it. It is embarrassing that behind the general material progress some of them demonstrate a sharp decline in morality, even though they know much more about the origin of the world than their fathers or grandfathers. On the average they are much better educated; but they are still far behind their ancestors when it comes to behavior.

However, we all are the product of our environment. If they see a lack of honesty going unpunished elsewhere, individuals of weaker character will simply adjust or learn; one bad example follows another, especially when such an individual notices that dishonest behavior can be used for his advantage--either as a shield or as a stick. On the other hand, we also have around us models of good character, absolute honesty, and high morality; but in spite of that, even if these qualities can impress many people (because each of us wished to be better than he is), such qualities appear to some as if they belonged to another milieu and not to ours.

No, nobody wants to use these lines to moralize or to ask others to be real angels. And even if one wanted, it would be wasted effort because

man was and remains an imperfect creature, one committing errors, etc. However, it is also a fact that if we are to be surrounded by a climate of high demands on each individual, even the most selfish individual cannot live from the work of the entire collective. In other words, he will not be able to hold his own ground, especially when publicly criticized for his behavior.

I can already hear somebody saying: You may criticize this individual, but his superior is as selfish as he is. The criticized man does not do anything worse than follow the example of his boss. This is apparently where the problem lies. And the most serious problem occurs when this refers to a party member.

For example, let us consider modesty in one's approach, in one's relations with other people. How many among us would be classified as "snobs" who adopt an authoritarian attitude toward those who work under them? In how many cases when one approaches his superior is one almost forced to come with his hat in hand and show deep deference and loyalty? In how many cases do people who even belong to the same party cultivate in their relationships the attitude that existed in former ministries, when the section chief ostentatiously displayed to others who is the master and who is the underling?

You may say that this is a shame which runs counter to the very idea of comradeship and equality, socialist ethics, etc. However, whom do you blame? Is it not true that to some extent--if not mainly--we should blame all of us who, while criticizing such behavior and attitude, are silent about the problem in public and at meetings? Yet there is no other way than publicly to criticize this phenomenon if we want to change what is alien to socialist relations, an anachronism of the past era that deforms the personality of each and every individual.

1277/9190

CSO: 2400/191

POLITICS

HUNGARY

GROOMING STUDENTS FOR PARTY MEMBERSHIP DETAILED

Budapest PARTELET in Hungarian No 12, 1985 pp 84-85

[Article by Mrs Jozsef Csomor, secretary of basic party organizations at the Lehel Vezér Gymnasium: "Accepting Gymnasium Students for Party Membership"]

[Text] The basic party organization at Lehel Vezér Gymnasium in Jaszbereny is actively involved in building the party among the student body.

<u>Academic Year</u>	<u>Total Students</u>	<u>Fourth Graders</u>	<u>Party Members</u>
1980/81	532	137	2
1981/82	519	134	4
1982/83	508	115	3
1983/84	520	120	10
1984/85	506	131	14

These results are the product of careful and varied ideological-political education and administrative work. We will try here to report on a few of the more important aspects of this process.

The selection of the right students is considered essential to their preparation for party membership. Communist teachers monitor the students who may be eligible for party membership beginning in first grade, and give them special assignments. In the third grade, the list of proposed members is reviewed first by the party leaders, then by the party membership. Decisions are based not on the subjective opinions of a few people, but on the observations of many, before the actual acceptance process begins. Meanwhile, we keep in constant contact with the KISZ secretary. More than once the class master, who generally knows the individual students best, has disagreed with the choice of our candidates. In such cases, if his reservations were deemed valid, we have reconsidered our recommendations for candidacy. Thus, we strive to form the most realistic picture of the candidates possible.

What are the selection criteria? We deal with students who espouse our politics, perform exceptional community service, achieve consistently high results in their studies, and remain above reproach in their self-conduct.

During this preparatory work, many more students than ever become party members are considered. The work is performed in the KISZ organizations

under the direction of the communists working there, with extensive input from the teachers who are KISZ sponsors. Since we meet daily with our comrades on the faculty, we often discuss our candidates' community and academic standing, most often engaging in pointed debate about the suitability of individual students. Thus the preparatory activity takes place not just in party functions, but in every moment of school life.

Maintenance of personal contact is one of our most important tasks. Our situation is most favorable for this, since we encounter the potential party members in all their various classes, field trips and other activities. Thus we can get to know all their good, and possibly unfavorable qualities.

Generally, we inform the students in the fourth grade of their candidacy, and discuss party membership with them. We ask the parents' opinion as well. We visit the family regularly, and we gather information on the spot about the student's surroundings and the parents' way of thinking. The family contact also assists in familiarizing our youth with the organizational rules and the goals of the party. On the basis of their social and political actions, we assess their organizational ability, personal values and political beliefs.

Our party organization makes certain that the teachers with the best educational skills and most positive personal qualities perform this work as a concrete party assignment. As with all leaders, we are "measured up" every day, and if the students notice a discrepancy between word and action, their confidence is shaken. Therefore, we consider personal example very important. Youths aged 17-18 are very critical. They see social problems clearly, often exaggerating them, and are very sensitive to influences and contradictions. We are responsible for guiding them in the right direction, giving them explanations for the contradictions they see. We must discuss the resolutions and solutions with them, thinking from their point of view. If we fail to do this, and they see that we are also uncertain, our youth become cynical, apathetic and disillusioned.

We must mention that over the years we have encountered youths who did not accept party membership, saying that they were influenced by those who did not live in accordance with party norms, thus making party membership undesirable. Others did consider themselves ready for party membership for various reasons. Occasionally a student whom we considered suitable has been discouraged from joining the party by his parents, or by the above-mentioned problems, or--more rarely--out of religious ideology or political indifference.

We must also not disregard the fact that the candidates are not already communists. Therefore, we are careful to guide their political and ideological training. We organize debating societies, to which we invite the most talented students. The Marxist student academy is also an effective, popular form. We invite qualified students to our open party days, to the adults' political discussion group activities. In a word, we consider them adults, and at our party membership meetings, in which student party members may take part, we speak openly of the problems of our communist community.

As much as possible, we also keep in touch with our party members after they graduate from the gymnasium. We invite them to the "alma mater" to

exchange ideas, to write letters and make suggestions on the further development of our membership drive.

Our basic party organization seeks to renew our membership work in the spirit of the XIII Congress. Since new members may be accepted until the end of their eighteenth year according to the new organizational rules, we begin to pay special attention to our candidates in their third academic year, and pay even greater attention to their careful selection.

We feel that at the Lehel Vezer Gymnasium, training for party membership is a central part of political work. In order to make our work even more effective, we read with great interest of the experience of other party organizations, and take part in discussions of this type. We consider it a matter close to our hearts to see that our school produces party members who have a socialist way of life and enjoy the respect of their communities.

12929/9890
CSO: 2500/177

POLITICS

POLAND

PRESS, MEDIA NOTICES, CHANGES REPORTED

Warsaw PRASA POLSKA in Polish No 2, Feb 86, pp 54-58

[Excerpts]--1 December. Jerzy Domanski was appointed editor in chief of SZTANDAR MLODYCH.

[3 December]

The Club Trade Union and Employees' Self-Management Journalists of the Journalists Association of the PPR (SD PRL) organized in Warsaw a meeting with the OPZZ leadership to commemorate the first anniversary of that organization. The meeting was devoted to evaluation of the first year of OPZZ activity; to the state of its cooperation with the government in settling the most urgent problems of working people and of labor veterans; and to the ideas connected with preparation of a trade-union congress.

[4 December]

Vicechairman of the Radio and TV Committee Jan Grzelak and Chairman of the Radio Committee Achim Becker signed in Berlin a protocol on cooperation between radio institutions of Poland and the GDR for 1986.

[6 December]

SZPILKI celebrated its 50th anniversary. To mark the jubilee, the Warsaw Museum of Caricature held a festive opening of an exhibit of satirical drawings. The traditional piercing of a balloon, to symbolize the exhibit opening, was performed by Jan Glowczyk. Distinguished, long-time members of the editorial board were granted state medals: Witold Filler, the Commodore Cross of the Poland Reborn Order; Jerzy Kleyny, the Knight Cross of the Poland Reborn Order; and Maria Czubaszek, Teresa Centkowska, Maria Suska, and Zofia Wojnar, Orders of Merit in silver.

[6 December]

ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE marked its 40th anniversary. "Jubilees," the editor in chief, Stanislaw Chelstowski, said at a festive meeting, "belong to the Polish tradition, and we do not want to break with any tradition, in particular since it concerns less the celebration than a certain balance

sheet, not only, and not so much, of our journal but of labor, toil, accomplishments, and failures of many people who for 40 years have shaped this journal." Meritorious collaborators of the editorial board for many years were honored by state medals: Stanislaw Chelstowski, the Banner of Labor Order, 2nd Class; Irena Dryll-Gutkowska, Officer Cross of the Poland Reborn Order; Maria Gawronska, Zbigniew J. Mikolajczyk, Janusz Ostaszewski, and Edward Wrobel, Knight Cross of the Poland Reborn Order; Elzbieta Tadeusiak, Andrzej Chmielewski, and Eugeniusz Mozejko, Cross of Merit in gold; Alina Maciejewska, Wanda Polak, Leokadia Stachyra, Grazyna Wycech, Tomasz Jezioranski, and Stefan Zubczewski, Cross of Merit in silver. The medals were presented by Jan Glowczyk, alternate member of the Politbureau and PZPR Central Committee secretary, formerly for many years ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE editor in chief. Among those present there were Deputy Prime Minister Manfred Gorywoda, and professors Czeslaw Bobrowski and Zdzislaw Sadowski.

[7 December]

A section of the SD PRL Club of Air Journalists was founded at the Lublin SZTANDAR LUDU editorial board. The leadership of the section consists of chairman Leszek Kosinski (SZTANDAR LUDU, vicechairman Jerzy Jurak (GLOS SWIDNIKA), and secretary Kazimierz Kasprzak (SZTANDAR LUDU). The Lublin section has 24 members, and includes journalists from 6 provinces: Bielsk Podlaski, Chelm, Kielce, Lublin, Radom, and Zamosc. Among those present were chairman of the Lublin SD PRL branch Jozef Kuznicki and his deputy, Czeslaw Klepacki; director of the Helicopter Services Exploitation Company, Air Force Colonel Stanislaw Madej; and head of the Swidnik Workers' Aeroclub, flying instructor Tadeusz Kern. At the founding meeting, Tadeusz Malinowski, chairman of the board of the SD PRL Air Journalists Club, was also present. (bg)

[9 December]

A conference of press spokesmen of provincial state attorney offices was held in Warsaw; experiences and lessons derived from the previous implementation of the press law regulations were discussed. The significance of collaboration between state attorney offices and mass media was stressed, in particular as far as prevention of, and fight against, criminality, as well as occurrences of social pathology, were concerned.

[9-10 December]

The SD PRL Club of Science Journalists, together with the Polish Academy of Sciences, organized a conference in Warsaw, which included, inter alia, opening of an exhibit of Polish scientific accomplishments, called "Science for Society"; a press conference on preparations for the Congress of Polish Scientists, and current problems of Polish science and technology; and meetings with creators and organizers of science. On 10 December several scientific institutions, such as Institute of Physics, Institute of Physical Chemistry, Institute of Organic Chemistry, Institute of Electronics Technology, and Institute of Fine Mechanics, set up an "Open Door for the Media" day.

[9-11 December]

A SD PRL delegation, headed by the association chairman, Klemens Krzyzaborski, visited Moscow. The SD PRL representatives held talks in the USSR Journalists Association concerning the tasks and the plans of the two organizations and the results of their cooperation. Klemens Krzyzaborski and Ivan Zubkov, first deputy chairman of the Main Board of the USSR Journalists Association, signed a protocol on the 1986 collaboration between the two organizations. The document pays special attention to improved journalistic cooperation and exchange with the Soviet republics adjacent to Poland.

[11 December]

To mark the jubilee of CHLOPSKA DROGA, a party newspaper for the countryside, Wojciech Jaruzelski met with the editorial collective and a group of local correspondents of the journal from all over Poland. The meeting provided opportunity for a debate on the most vital problems of the countryside, agriculture, and food economy, as well as discussion of CHLOPSKA DROGA contribution to their solutions.

[11 December]

The SD PRL Club of Science Journalists organized in Warsaw a meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Szalajda, chairman of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Science and Technological Progress. Its subjects: scientific and technological policies in Poland; changes in the area of planning, organization, and management of science and technology; and stimulation of their implementation.

[12 December]

A 2-day session of the SD PRL Club of Maritime Journalists opened at Gdansk. Journalists dealing with maritime problems were told about modernization and investment projects at the Gdansk Repair Shipyard, which is about to purchase a new dock of 40,000 DWT and to improve significantly its repair capacities, since the old docks are not longer fit for exploitation. On the second day of the session, journalists met the leadership of the Maritime Fishing Institute and of DALMOR. The world-scale accomplishments of the Institute team in the technology of calamar and squid processing, as well as in construction of fish processing machines, were presented. In DALMOR, problems of obsolescence of the deep-sea fleet of the Gdynia shipowner and of its program for development of fish process processing were discussed. Journalists also visited the Oceanographical Museum and the Maritime Aquarium. (as)

[13 December]

At the PPR Embassy in Moscow there was a ceremony of handing over the INTERPRESS Press Agency golden honorary distinctions and honorary diplomas to a group of writers and commentators, as well as to those editorial boards who had collaborated with the INTERPRESS Press Agency and had

propagated and popularized Polish problems in Soviet journals and periodicals. Individual awards were granted, among others, to the chairman of the board of the NOVOSTI Press Agency, P. Naumov; to the editor in chief of the journal SOVETSKAYA ZHENSCHINA, V. Fedotova; and to the head of the PRAVDA Socialist Countries Department, B. Averchenko.

[16-17 December]

The SD PRL Club of Film Critique organized in the Warsaw House of Journalists a session devoted to video prospects and capabilities. The program included screening of an unreleased video fiction film, as well as meeting with Ryszard Kryski, director of the Supreme Cinematography Board; Roman Boniecki, director in chief of the Film Distribution Enterprise, Michal Bukojemski, chairman of the Film Technology Commission at the film-makers' association; Ryszard Kowalski, director in chief of the FILM POLSKI Enterprise; Antoni Konikowski, technical director of the Marcin Kasprzak Radio-Communication Plants; and Mariusz Walter, director of the ITI-VIDEO firm.

[17 December]

The SD PRL Economic Club organized in the Warsaw House of Journalists a meeting with Janusz Maciejewski, minister of steel and machine industry.

[18 December]

Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Gertych, accompanied by the government's press spokesman, Jerzy Urban, met in Warsaw with the Presidium of the Press Council. Problems handled by the Press Council, its Presidium, and its commissions were discussed. Great attention was paid to the practical implementation of press law regulations, both by offices and institutions and by journalists, and to the conditions for discharging the journalistic profession. The development of material and the technological basis of the press, radio, and TV in the coming 5-year period was also discussed. The subject will be submitted to the next meeting of the Press Council. Jozef Krolkowski, chairman of the Press Council, and members of its Presidium, Jan Bijak, Jerzy Grzybczak, and Alina Tepli, were also present at the meeting.

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POLITICS

POLAND

BARYLA VIEWS FIGHT AGAINST SOCIAL ILLS AT LAW, ORDER MEETING

AU181205 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Jozef Baryla, PZPR Central Committee secretary, at meeting of voivodship chairmen of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth held in Zawiriv near Warsaw on 8 and 9 March]

[Text] Jozef Baryla, PZPR Central Committee secretary, pointed out the close link that exists between the moral health of society and the state of the economy, and the link between effectiveness in combating wrongdoing and maintenance of the stabilization of life in our country. Resolute legal and administrative actions should be accompanied by broad social support created in an atmosphere of public sensitivity to wrongdoing. This is an area in which all people of goodwill can be active and all social and political organizations can play a part; there is also a place for the church in this field. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] has a particular role to play in activities connected with the struggle for moral rebirth.

J. Baryla said that the fight against all social ills should not be treated as a one-time action but as a long-term process which encompasses all areas of public life. The fight, therefore, should not be limited to combating lawbreaking but should be extended to such phenomena as a neglectful attitude toward work; indifference toward the quality of output: drunkenness at the workplace; dishonesty; jealousy in relations between people; arrogance; coldness and formalism in the attitude adopted by members of the administration toward citizens; callousness; the cult of money and many other such phenomena. Value must be restored to such concepts as honor, national dignity, and an ethical attitude toward work.

Outlining aims for the near future, J. Baryla stressed that the present conference of voivodship activists devoted to moral regeneration and combating wrongdoing had acknowledged public wishes and expectations in the field of security and the stability of ethical principles. On the basis of the proposals made during the conference, a long-term program of activities as well as a time-frame for action will be drawn up. This program will set out in detail tasks for administrative and legal institutions and investigative and justice organs as well as tasks for a broad front made up of sociopolitical organizations and people of goodwill.

The Saturday meeting was attended by Jozef Zyta, the prosecutor general; Stanislaw Ciosek, director of the PZPR Central Committee Social and Legal Department; and by representatives of ministries and organizations.

The meeting was chaired by Jerzy Jaskiernia, secretary general of the PRON National Council.

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POLITICS

POLAND

BARYLA ADDRESSES MEETING ON SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

AU171630 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP--Problems connected with consolidating moral health and public order and with preventing and counteracting all signs of social pathology were the subject of a meeting in Bialystock on 10 March of about 400 representatives of all the voivodship's socioprofessional circles.

The participants considered what ought to be done in order to do away with violations of the norms and principles of social coexistence and to effectively combat the plague of drunkenness, idleness, and parasitism. They concurred that, apart from the firm application of legal regulations, it is necessary to make broader use of various social remedies.

Aleksy Zin, a social activist from Hajnowka, said that every third participant in party talks in his area has spoken on the need to fight social pathology.

Less talking and more action in combating social plagues was the demand put forward by Kazimierz Roch, a worker from the Hajnowka timber industry enterprise.

Almost all cases of social pathology, said Jadwiga Rudzinska-Patejuk, chairman of the voivodship branch of the Polish Women's League, result from shortcomings during the young generation's upbringing.

PZPR Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla referred to the conclusions voiced during the meeting. These, he said, will add substance to the central program for preventing social pathology and improving the nation's moral health. Discussion on this topic, he continued, is an important part of the preparations for the party's 10th congress. For moral health forms a part of the PZPR program that is presently under discussion, and is at the same time this program's supreme objective.

The nation's morality, J. Baryla said, is also an important fulcrum for our economic development because the quality of production depends directly on work organization and discipline, including a complete soberness by employees. Therefore, we cannot speak of economic stability without consistently removing all unfavorable pathological signs from our lives. Here it is important that

the work of law enforcement bodies should receive solid social support. The most important task for all of us is to create a climate of sensitivity toward all wrongdoing in such a way that people do not remain indifferent to it. J. Baryla stressed that when initiating the struggle for the nation's moral health, the party counts on broad participation in this struggle by party members and nonparty people, believers and nonbelievers, and all social organizations. In our work it is necessary to give publicity to good honest people and establish new values and moral patterns for the young generation.

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POLITICS

POLAND

PAPER HAILS COMMUNIST LEADER ON ANNIVERSARY

AU180847 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by M. Kuczynski: "The 30th Anniversary of Boleslaw Bierut's Death"]

[Excerpts] The first president of People's Poland and leader of the PZPR was often a cause of controversies, as attested to by the fact that not too many publications have been devoted to this outstanding politician and statesman. Perhaps this was the reason why this person was less prominent than other leaders of our people.

His commitment to become a communist--he remained faithful to this commitment to his death--was the reason why, before the war, he was a prisoner of the governments of the time in the hard-regime penitentiaries of Myslowice, Rawicz, and Warsaw.

During World War II, B. Bierut actively participated in the defense of the USSR against German oppression, joined the Belorussian resistance movement when the Hitlerite troops occupied Minsk, and returned to Warsaw in spring of 1943, where he became one of the leaders of the Polish Workers Party.

B. Bierut left Warsaw on 20 July 1944 and reached Lublin across the frontline on 3 August 1944, when he officially assumed the function of head of the Polish state. On 31 December 1944 he was made president of the National People's Council by law.

In 1948, when international relations deteriorated, tensions in the domestic political conditions of many countries began to increase, and this was why the process of the unification of the workers movements in the people's democracies was accelerated. The ideopolitical dispute within the Polish party had to be solved, and the solution of this extremely urgent problem was entrusted to Boleslaw Bierut.

The later period of our country's history continues to be the subject of never-ending controversies. However, it is an indisputable fact that B. Bierut played an extremely important role in limiting the distortions of the Leninist line of socialism. He helped many people and as president he used his powers to reprieve. He also intervened frequently in favor of people wrongly accused and sentenced.

The first builder of People's Poland died of thrombosis in Moscow on 12 March 1956. All Warsaw people followed the coffin of the first president of People's Poland, and took leave of a man whose entire life, which was not free from errors and human weaknesses, was dedicated to Poland and socialism.

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POLITICS

POLAND

PZPR COMMISSION VIEWS PARTY RANKS REPORT

AU180855 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 March 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] At the end of last year the highest level of party membership among adults was recorded in Bydgoszcz and Slupsk Voivodships (10.6 percent of the adult population, compared to a national average of 8.1 percent) and the lowest level was recorded in Nowy Sacz Voivodships (5.2 percent). The highest number of workers among candidates admitted to the party in 1985 was recorded in Katowice Voivodship (61.7 percent, compared to a national average of 45 percent) which is understandable, but figures of more than 50 percent were also recorded in the voivodships of Kalisz, Jelenia Gora, Slupsk, and Krosno. The highest number of peasants among newly admitted candidates was recorded in Ostroleka Voivodship (21.1 percent, compared to a national average of 6.5 percent) but figures of more than 15 percent were also recorded in the voivodships of Sieradz, Zamosc, Ciechanow, and Tarnobrzeg.

The starting point for the discussion held at the meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Internal Commission, which took place on 11 March under the chairmanship of Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member, was a report prepared by the Political and Organizational Department of the numbers and composition of party ranks in 1985, Jan Bluszowski, the deputy director of the department commented on the report.

He recalled that the commission had acquainted itself with similar information on seven occasions and had discussed this subject on four occasions. The composition and state of the party had, therefore, been systematically analyzed at this forum, and conclusions had been arrived at in an ongoing manner. The fruit of this work had served as a basis for preparations for the 20th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, which had recommended intensifying efforts to arrest the decline in the numerical strength of party ranks (there has been a trend toward an increase in membership over the last 6 months); increasing the numbers of workers and peasants among newly admitted members (at the present time workers and peasants comprise 51 percent of membership); an improvement in the age composition of candidates (49.2 percent of those admitted last year were below the age of 29); and an intensification of primary party organization decision-making activities, this too has been achieved.

However, the low proportion of peasants among those admitted must be regarded as disturbing (it has admittedly risen from 5.4 percent in 1984 to 6.5

percent), as well as the unjustified disproportions between voivodships in terms of all the indicators analyzed from the overall level of party membership in society to the number of young people in the party.

During the discussion, to which nine comrades contributed, an answer was sought to the question of why such a situation exists. Issues such as increasing the membership of every primary party organization (small primary party organizations operating in communities which are scattered over a large rural area do not have a base of this kind, an evaluation of party influence on rural communities, and the influence of population movements in individual regions of the country on party membership gave rise to controversial opinions.

It is worth adding at this point that at the end of 1985 the voivodships with the highest number of workers among party members were Katowice, Luszno, and Slupsk. Voivodships with the highest number of peasants among party members were Zamosc, Biala Podlaska, and Ciochanow, and those with the highest number of female members were Skieniwice (36.4 percent, compared to a national average of 27 percent,) Lomza, and Bielsko.

There was complete agreement on the need to improve work with candidate members too (frequently they are found among those expelled). All those who spoke during the discussion noted that reserving the downward trend in membership figures had called for a great deal of political and organizational work, and they expressed the belief that the party could regard as a success the fact that the strong desire to achieve this goal had not made the party commit the old mistakes of formalism and the pursuit of statistical results.

Summing up this point, Tadeusz Forebski referred to the 20th PZPR Central Committee Plenum once more and pointed out that the decisions taken at that meeting had retained their power and relevance. He also added to the opinions expressed during the meeting by drawing attention to the connection between the numerical strength of the party and its natural base for recruitment, and the demographical situation in the country.

Then members of the commission made observations on the draft report on commission work covering the period from the 9th Congress to February of this year. A schedule of meetings for the lead-up to the 10th Congress was also adopted.

The following persons spoke during the discussion: Kazimierz Rokoszewski, a Warsaw social activist; Zenon Draminski, first secretary of the Torun Voivodship PZPR Committee; Marek Pabjan of the "Budopol" enterprise in Wroclaw; Czeslaw Borowski of the "Adamow" power station; Arthur Kwiatkowski from the village of Cetko in the voivodship of Wroclaw; Zdzislaw Daniluk, first secretary of the Swidnik Urban-Rural Committee; Maciej Lubczynski, Kielce Voivodship PZPR Committee; Jerzy Dabrowski, an agricultural cooperative activist from Warsaw; and Marian Wysocki, Zamosc Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary.

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CSO: 2600/335

POLITICS

POLAND

JUSTICE OFFICIAL ON FIGHT AGAINST PROFITEERING

AU171618 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Mar 86 p 6

[Interview with Tadeusz Skora, first vice minister of justice and deputy chairman of the Central Council for Combating Profiteering, by Jolanta Woloszanska: "How To Punish Profiteers?"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Woloszanska] We have waged an organized fight against profiteering for 5 years now. The Sejm passed a law providing for more severe punishment and central, voivodship, and local councils to combat profiteering as one of the dangerous features of wrongdoing. However, the fourth national session on profiteering last February noted that despite some improvements in preventive measures the situation is still quite dangerous.

[Skora] The fact that the general increase in profiteering and in other crimes has been halted is mainly a result of the reduction in the number of lesser offenses. For example, as recently as 2 or 3 years ago almost every shop would put away the goods for sale under the counter and people had to go to street markets, in which trade was flourishing. Today we have to deal with much more dangerous criminality organized within the triangle of producers, industry, and state and private trade.

[Woloszanska] Does this mean that those people are right who claim that we will be unable to do away with profiteering unless we eliminate the sources of profiteering rooted in economic difficulties and trade abuses?

[Skora] My answer is in the form of a question: Is it possible to guess what this profiteering would be if we did not continue to fight it? We have never assumed that we could get rid of profiteering by doing no more than just punishing it.

My personal view is that profiteering is not directly determined by the economic situation. Profiteering is also a matter of morals and the principles of living in a community. Unfortunately, some people among us aggressively and greedily go for easy profits as soon as they see an opportunity. For example, there is enough vodka for sale in shops and yet many people trade illegally in vodka.

[Woloszanska] People and the press take the view that excessive punishment continues to be meted out to perpetrators of petty profiteering offenses.

[Skora] Punishment for profiteering is severe indeed. For example, the Krakow Regional Court recently punished a person for selling a bottle of vodka for profit and for attempting to sell two more bottles with a fine of Z250,000. However, I think that, despite what journalists claim and some readers say, the present penal policy, which is much more severe than a year ago, is what most people want. They welcome all measures against profiteering. After all, profiteering hits the working people most because they are unable to buy goods for prices in excess of official prices. The authorities have declared a ruthless struggle against profiteering and will prosecute it consistently.

[Woloszanska] However, what is crucial is that the perpetrators of the most heinous profiteering crimes be punished, perpetrators such as real organizers of profiteering and those who make real profits out of it. To punish small fry is not enough.

[Skora] Whereas in 1984 out of the 11,519 persons sentenced for profiteering 731 or 6.3 percent dealt in goods worth between Z200,000 and Z300,000 and made a steady living out of profiteering, in 1985 out of 12,594 persons sentenced in this connection 952 or 7.5 percent were major profiteers. This is still not a large percentage, but it continues to increase. Every second person sentenced worked in a socialized unit and every fifth held a managerial post. I think that the trend toward sentencing major profiteers will continue to increase.

[Woloszanska] What about fines as punishment?

[Skora] Compared with 1984, in 1985 the courts pronounced almost twice as many sentences of unconditional imprisonment for profiteering. In 1984 these sentences accounted for 5 percent of all kinds of punishment for profiteering, but in 1985 they accounted for 9 percent. However, there were great differences between sentences pronounced in individual voivodships. While nothing can be said against courts that sentenced speculators to high fines instead of imprisonment, we are disturbed by the practices of some courts that treat speculators with extreme leniency. For example, some courts pronounced sentences of imprisonment in only 1.5 percent of cases and in other cases administered very low fines.

[Woloszanska] We discussed the role of legal punishment in combating profiteering, but economic and fiscal laws also have an important part to play, especially in preventive measures. Profiteering thrives with the greatest of ease where there are legal loopholes or where legal enactments are at odds with modern economic practices.

[Skora] That is why the law should be modified whenever such loopholes are detected. The February session on profiteering postulated that the experience of the struggle against profiteering should be used in drawing up the future laws governing the performance of economic units, including joint enterprises. However, in most cases profiteering is committed by simply breaking the valid laws. Our people still have a very low regard for the law.

POLITICS

POLAND

PARIS PAPER VIEWS POLISH IMPRESSION OF CPSU CONGRESS

PM171529 Paris LE FIGARO in French 14 Mar 86 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: The Central Committee's Disillusionments"]

[Text] Warsaw--The 25th PZPR Central Committee plenum, which started yesterday and will last 2 days, is the first after the CPSU Congress.

It is opening in a morose atmosphere, which forms a strange contrast with the signs of euphoria to be seen here 10 days ago, during the congress.

Indeed, it seems that many members of the Polish "establishment"--political officials, economists, scientists, and journalists--had real illusions then. The reception given to General Jaruzelski in Moscow led some people to think that the Polish leader henceforth enjoyed Gorbachev's full support.

Less than 2 weeks were enough for them to be disillusioned and return to an awareness of sad realities. Gen Jaruzelski still only enjoys Mr Gorbachev's conditional support. The Polish leader was in the limelight at the congress, being the first foreign representative to speak, and sitting immediately next to Gorbachev during the concert.

Worrying Echoes

But that was essentially a smokescreen, scarcely concealing the real tensions. It is probably true that the Kremlin accepts Gen Jaruzelski for the time being, but it does so without enthusiasm, and more in the absence of an obvious alternative than out of conviction.

A careful reading of the Gorbachev-Jaruzelski joint communique gives a clear picture of the real state of relations. This document ends with the assertion that the meeting was characterized by "mutual understanding." In communist parlance there is only one expression which is more negative and that is the reference to a "frank atmosphere." "Mutual understanding" means that serious disagreements emerged but that each party understood the reasons why the other adopted its positions.

The Soviet congress certainly does not pave the way for liberal reforms in Poland or in the "fraternal countries." The "Gorbachev revolution," as we have read, is certainly not a liberal revolution. These reforms are aimed at improving the way the system functions but not at completely changing it. It is a policy close to Czechoslovak or East German ideas and not to a Hungarian approach. Gorbachev is certainly not inclined to support such an approach in the camp's other countries and especially not in Poland: Discipline, expertise, and technical progress alone bring salvation.

On the other hand, strong emphasis is being placed on integration of the economies of the socialist camp countries with the Soviet Union's economy. For Poland this guarantees underdevelopment with even less national autonomy. What is more, did not the Gorbachev-Jaruzelski communique refer to the "solidarity" (one admires the choice of words) of the Soviet party and the Soviet nation with the efforts being made by Polish communists and workers to make socialism's achievements permanent? And does it not mention the "readiness" (of the Soviets) to give the Polish workers their support in attaining these objectives?

Everybody knows that these are ambiguous words which have worrying echoes....

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CSO: 3519/144

POLITICS

POLAND

PZPR'S ~~POWIAK~~ ADDRESSES HIGHER EDUCATION CONFERENCE

LD201340 Warsaw PAP In English 1124 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 20--The tasks of universities in the light of the resolutions of the 24th PUWP CC Plenum and the 3rd congress of Polish science came under review at a national meeting of rectors of schools of higher education, first secretaries of university party committees and chairmen of university United Peasant and Democratic Party authorities of different levels which took place at the Warsaw Technical University yesterday.

Opening the meeting Deputy Premier Zbigniew Gertych recalled that the 24th PUWP CC Plenum which was devoted to issues of education set many important tasks, the realization of which would secure further development for science and higher education.

In the discussion on the development strategy of the country the voice of the academic community should not be missing out, stated Minister of Science and Higher Education Benon Miskiewicz. It should take into account both long-term solutions which will come at the end of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st century as well as current tasks which should be realized in the short-term. He stressed that universities would be able to fully implement their goals only when full normalization of their socio-political situation occurred.

The minister recalled that acceleration and definite conclusion of work on the future model of a school of higher education which would lead us into the next century was one of the tasks advanced by the 24th plenum. The demand of the economy and culture for cadres with higher education would however be the most important stimulator of the development of universities, he said.

Characterizing the tasks arising from the resolutions of the 24th plenum and the course of the 3rd congress of Polish science he pointed to the need for restoring [to] the didactic process's its due rank. Efforts also focus on paving the way to university studies for peasant- and working-class youth and youth from educationally backward milieus. The discipline of studies came under sharp criticism. Although the rules of studies were made more strict and the scholarship system was changed to encourage better learning this was not enough to eliminate the negative phenomenon, he said.

Member of the PUPP CC Political Bureau, PUPP CC Secretary Tadeusz Porebski pointed to issues which the party and state wanted solved above all, such as better organization of the didactic process and concern for its level, putting discipline into the process of studies. Iron consistency on the part of university authorities is called for in this case. Real educational activity carried out by academic employees should take place. We want the graduates of our universities to be people brought up as good citizens of the socialist state, stated Porebski.

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CSO: 2020/103

POLITICS

POLAND

OPZZ DISCUSSES INCREASING INCOME, FIGHTING WASTE

LD220022 Warsaw PAP in English 2317 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 21--The OPZZ (National Agreement on Trade Unions) Council met here today to discuss a programme of trade unions activity with a view to increasing the national income and fighting every sign of waste.

Trade unionists are proving in practice that they are not satisfied with their function of one of the consultative organs--they want to have their share in making decisions of the utmost importance concerning working people and Poland's future. The new trade unions want to be a reliable partner to the economic administration and to the party at all its levels.

The OPZZ draft programme contains thoughts being a continuation of the 1984 Bytom decisions--when the OPZZ was set up--when a thesis was formulated that the trade union movement is co-responsible for development of the country.

The OPZZ Council members and guests present at the meeting stressed that the increase of the national income requires above all a toughened austerity regime. Economical use of raw materials, fuels and materials must become a nationwide cause, and so must a better utilization of worktime and an improvement of work quality and labour productiveness.

The years 1986-1990 are expected to see a 20-percent increase of production. Over the same period, deliveries of raw and intermediate materials will go up by 8-9 percent, and those of fuels and power--by 6 percent. This indicates that in the present 5-year period at least two-thirds of the increase in material production and the national income should be achieved through savings.

The trade union programme of increasing the national income and fighting waste envisages, among other things, popularization and implementation of systems of financial incentives.

After the discussion, the meeting adopted the council's resolution on the trade union programme of activity with a view to increasing the national income and fighting waste.

Summing up the discussion, OPZZ chairman Alfred Miodowicz stressed that many industrial enterprises and economic sectors were noting immense waste of work-time, the reason being defective organization. He also was of the opinion that the coming session of the government and the OPZZ Presidium should discuss this matter. Alfred Miodowicz put forward a proposal that the renascent work emulation take place under the sponsorship of the trade union movement.

Next, the meeting accepted the rules of electing delegates to the 2nd assembly--worked out during a three-month discussion--and the OPZZ financial report covering the year 1985.

The meeting adopted an appeal to Polish trade unionists issued in connection with the coming 11th World Congress of Trade Unions. This is the world supreme trade union parliament, the appeal reads, gathering representatives of the trade union movement with different political orientations. The Polish Trade Union Movement has been getting ready for this event for a long time. Let each of us make his own contribution--a symbol of workers' solidarity. We are conveying special congress badges to all the trade union organizations, the ensuing profits designed to enrich the congress's account.

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CSO: 2020/103

POLITICS

POLAND

REPRESENTATIVE COMMENTS ON UN CONFERENCE

LD212035 Warsaw PAP in English 1909 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Vienna, March 21--A conference held to draw up an international convention of treaties between states and international organizations, and between international organizations, [as received] wound up here today following a 5-day debate.

The conference was attended by representatives of 99 states, including Poland, and of all major international organizations.

Head of the Polish delegation, director Stanislaw Pawlak of the Foreign Ministry, told PAP [Polish Press Agency] that Poland, like many other states, held the view that international organizations may have only such powers, while signing and implementing international agreements, as had been defined in their statutes, or follow out of their practices based on those statutes, or out of the plainly expressed will of member states. The Polish delegation stressed in particular that international organizations as such cannot impose on states any obligations implied by treaties signed by these organizations, if the member states had not earlier consented to this.

Poland wanted a clear-cut definition of powers to be given to international organizations in their taking up only such legal activities for which they would be authorized by member states. The Polish delegation was against a represented viewpoint according to which international organizations would be institutions over states.

The convention was adopted after Western states had forced an arbitration procedure on resolving questions with the majority of a single vote, that is, with 47 states voting in favour. Adopting the procedure against the opposition of a sizable group of abstaining states undermines the universal character of the convention as a whole and weakens the impact of fundamental progressive solutions enshrined in this important international document.

The convention enters into force after being ratified by at least 35 states which is not expected soon by observers in Vienna.

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CSO: 2020/103

POLITICS

POLAND

MINISTER SIWICKI VISITS MILITARY SCHOOL IN TORUN

LD232340 Warsaw PAP in English 1737 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 23--Several hundred young boys from all over Poland attend first grade classes of general education secondary military schools which were established in Lublin, Torun and Wroclaw seven months ago.

During a meeting held in the Torun school, participants evaluated the hitherto achievements and first experiences of military schools and discussed prospects of development of this form of education.

The meeting was attended by alternate member of the PUMP CC Political Bureau, Minister of National Defence, General Florian Siwicki. Present were also representatives of the Ministry of Education and directors of the remaining two high schools.

From the very beginning, military secondary schools have enjoyed popularity among youth. The curriculum is similar to that in normal high schools in which more attention is given to mathematics and physics, while broader defensive training is chiefly carried out during summer vacations. Almost 600 boys applied for admission to the Torun school, out of whom 117 were selected in a contest exam.

During the meeting of faculty, it was stated that the educational system in secondary military schools proved good in practice. Young boys are offered not only a high level of teaching but also broad possibilities for development of their personality, it was said.

Gen. Siwicki pointed to the need for work on all-round development of young boys' personality, especially stressing issues linked with cultural, aesthetic and patriotic education and the shaping of civic attitudes.

During his visit to Torun, Minister Siwicki also met with the Torun Voivodship authorities and later on took part in a meeting of local deputies and voters. Considerable attention was devoted to the preservation of priceless historical monuments in the old town of Torun, the birthplace of Copernicus. The preservation of Torun's historical sites figures prominently in the draft PUMP programme.

Gen. Siwicki briefed voters on some of the problems tied with national defence ensuing from the current complex international situation and on the share of the Polish People's Army in the development of national economy.

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CSO: 2020/103

POLITICS

POLAND

BRIEFS

POLISH TRAWLER SEIZED BY ARGENTINA--Warsaw, March 19--An Argentine warship stopped a Polish factory ship, the "Likosar", owned by a Szczecin-based deep-sea fishing and fishing services company "Gryf", off the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands March 17, at 11:45 hours local time. The "Likosar" was at the time inside the 200-mile strip of territorial waters claimed by Argentina, but outside the overlapping 150-mile British protection zone. The trawler, which carried 12 tonnes of squid, was escorted by the Argentine vessel to the port of Puerto Deseado where she is at present. Argentina is going to formulate charges against the Polish shipowner. The "Gryf" company is keeping in permanent contact with its agent in Argentina and the Polish Embassy. The crew is complete and feeling well. The Polish authorities, with the shipowner in particular, have taken efforts to elucidate and eliminate the incident. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2127 GMT 19 Mar 86 LP¹ /6091]

BIALA PODLASKA LIBYAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY--Warsaw, March 21--The desire to study the history, culture and customs of Libyans and interest in economic development and current problems of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya were the motives behind the decision to set up a division of the Polish-Libyan Friendship Society in Biala Podlaska. Member of the people's committee for consular affairs at the office of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Ahmed A. Bukbrejs [spelling as received] and Dr Khalid Umar [spelling as received], an editor, arrived in Biala Podlaska to take part in an inaugural meeting of founding members. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1606 GMT 21 Mar 86 LD] /6091

MESSNER CONGRATULATES ATANASOV--Warsaw, March 22--Poland's chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner sent a congratulatory message to Georgi Atanasov in connection with his appointment to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1721 GMT 22 Mar 86 LD] /6091

DELEGATION AT CPCZ CONGRESS--Prague, March 23--A delegation of the PZPR headed by Political Bureau member, PZPR CC Secretary Tadeusz Porebski, arrived here today to attend the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia starting tomorrow. Later today, the Polish delegation laid a wreath and a floral bunch in the Mausoleum of National Remembrance: at Klement Gottward's sarcophagus and at the tomb of the Soviet Army soldiers, killed in struggles for Czechoslovakia's freedom. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 23 Mar 86 LD] /6091

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES CONFERENCE--Warsaw, March 22--A pre-congress conference of the PUWP organization at the Polish Academy of Sciences PAN, affiliating 740 PUWP members and candidates, was held here today with the participation of 135 delegates. The conference summed up the hitherto results of discussion in PAN on the PUWP draft programme, stressing that the document proved that the PUWP is a dynamic party, capable of working out a strategic plan for the country's further development. Discussing respective chapters of the document, participants in the conference were pointing to paragraphs which they thought needed amendments. And so regarding the historical section of the draft, they voiced reservation as to insufficient stress being put on the 1948-56 period when, despite infringements upon Leninist principles of interparty democracy, it proved possible to build socialist foundations in Poland. Regarding the personnel policy the participants stressed the need to implement the resolution of the 13th PUWP CC Plenum and to consult respective decisions with party organizations. They also said there can be no place for opponents of the state in Poland's science, financed by that state. The conference elected first secretary of the PUWP organization at PAN Jerzy Prygala, PhD, from the Institute of Material Culture, to represent PAN at the 10th party congress. The conference was attended by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Gertych. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 22 Mar 86 LD] /6091

LESZNO DEFENSE COMMITTEE ON CRIME RATE--The Voivodship Defense Committee (WKO) in Leszno held its latest session today. The main subject was an analysis of the threat from the crime rate in Leszno Voivodship last year. The basis for discussion was a report delivered by a representative of the voivodship internal affairs office, from which it arises that the crime rate is being maintained on a fairly high level. In 1985 a total of 1,429 preparatory proceedings were instituted in criminal cases. This constitutes 43.3 percent of all proceedings instituted in the voivodship. By comparison with 1984, criminal cases have declined by 13.8 percent. The high threat from criminal offenses is determined to a great extent by various kinds of theft. It is a sad fact that minors committed 222 offenses, that is 15.5 percent of the total. Losses arising from criminal activity in 1985 amounted to 32.856 million zloty, of which 7.751 million were retrieved. [Excerpt] [Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1610 GMT 18 Mar 86 LD] /6091

JARUZELSKI, SFYR'S ZARKOVIC CONFER--Polish-Yugoslav Plenary talks began in the party Central Committee building this afternoon. They are chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Vidoje Zarkovic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee presidium who arrived in our country today on an official, friendly visit. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 24 Mar 86 LD] /12913

ORZECZOWSKI TO VISIT FRG--Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski will pay an official visit to the FRG 7-8 April at the invitation of the head of West German diplomacy Hans-Dietrich Genscher. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Mar 86 LD] /12913

FAILURE TO CATCH BUJAK--Biala Podlaska SLOWO PODLASIA on 13 February published a nonauthorized statement made by Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban at his meeting with party activists. Here is an excerpt from it: "Why is it that we do nothing about tracing [Solidarity leader] Bujak's whereabouts? The reasons for this could never be more simple: It is impossible to catch him. But I think that it is better that he be somewhere at the back or beyond, isolated from people. In this way his importance continues to go down, he

gets compromised, and no one listens to the appeals he fabricates. It would be different if he were locked up at the Rakowiecka street penitentiary and if people saw a martyr in him. I think that, politically, we should not be too keen on catching Bujak, although law is law and although the situation is not what some people suspect: that we know where he is, but that for political reasons we do not want to put him behind bars." [From the Press Review]

[Text] [Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 15 Mar 86 p 2 AU] /12913

CSO: 2600/335

POLITICS

ROMANIA

ARTICLE CITES NEED TO PROSECUTE VIOLATORS OF LAW, ORDER

Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 15 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Graziela Vantu: "Major Duty of Each Citizen"]

[Text] The experience of socioeconomic building which we are carrying out proves that the uninterrupted progress of our new system is inconceivable without the creation of a climate of order, discipline, and responsibility--definite social elements that are found in all the norms and laws of our society. Worked out with the broad participation of masses of working men, this represents the will and the interests of our entire people, helping to achieve the consolidation and defense of the revolutionary achievements, promoting new social and human relations based on principles and norms of socialist ethics and equity.

As formulated by our party, the laws are much more than juridical acts. They constitute political and moral acts; knowing and respecting them steadfastly represents a progressive responsible civic attitude of working men, who try to ensure a climate of legality, the very expression of implementation of their supreme interests in the life of the society.

The need for a more harmonious relationship between the justice system and the social system was stressed with insistence by the secretary general of the party, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in the report presented at the 13th party congress in which he showed that "the strengthening of the order and respect of socialist legality are mutually dependent, constituting a legal prerequisite of the development of the revolutionary workers democracy."

However, social practice reveals to us the fact that, along with the qualitative transformations which have occurred in all the areas of socioeconomic life, in the behavior of some citizens there are still backward customs and habits which have a negative influence--through the violation of legal norms and rules of social coexistence--both on the attitude of some persons and on everyday work and its efficiency.

Criticizing this situation with lucidity and revolutionary combativeness, the secretary general of the party, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, stressed at the 13th congress that society has to see to it that the laws are respected steadfastly, taking measures against whoever violates the order, laws and

norms of social coexistence. "It will be necessary to take action so that nobody can elude responsibility if he harms the interests of the people and our socialist country," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said at the congress.

Repeatedly making a realistic analysis of the situation of legality in our country, the secretary general of the party has pointed to a priority objective of the entire activity developed by our state, mass, and social organs for the formation of an appropriate juridical awareness of the present stage of development of our society. This is an activity which ought to harmoniously combine efficient political-educational work with disciplinary measures for sanctioning those who commit violations and disorders, which violate the laws and norms of social coexistence. In their entire activity, the mass and social organs and organizations should proceed on the basis of the fact that in socialism the new economic-political structures do not transform the human awareness instantaneously so that their style and work methods have to conform to the principle that raising the juridical awareness of the citizens constitutes a complex and wide social process.

In carrying out this important task state, mass, and public organs must orient their activity, in the first place, toward carrying out intense activity to prevent manifestations damaging to the society. The work of forming socialist juridical awareness, of preventing antisocial phenomena has to constantly keep in mind, on a priority basis, the firm defense of socialist property and of all material and social values of our society. The goods created in our society are revolutionary achievements of our people, goods realized through the effort, full of self-sacrifice, of all the working men and because of that, the attack on their integrity, under any form in which it may manifest itself, is harmful to the major interest of the members of our socialist collectivity. Disregard of legal provisions, invocation of all kinds of justifications for failure to fulfill the plan, and pledges made, weakening of the feeling of responsibility, self-satisfaction, under the protection of drawing up formal reports to cover up shortcomings and transgressions means violation of discipline to which our working class freely consented and of the revolutionary spirit which ought to characterize the man of our society, meaning, in actuality, a violation of our norms of behavior, even if they do not violate the letter of the laws, but the spirit in which they were conceived.

Unfortunately, not all of these shortcomings of social development are treated firmly, and it is not always understood that they contain the seeds of some deeds which are more dangerous from a social point of view. But, it is precisely in knowing and firmly respecting all of the laws of the country in their letter and spirit, and in avoiding each violation and in maintaining social discipline that one can see the unexpected civic spirit, as a superior form of militant patriotism, of the conscious understanding of the great social significance of the values, and the supreme interests of the development of our society.

In spite of the preventive educational efforts for respecting the laws and the norms of social coexistence and for raising the juridical awareness of the masses, there also exists an element which is rebellious toward the order,

discipline and responsibility imposed by the law. Among these, very dangerous for our society, are violations which harm public property, or which take advantage of certain shortcomings existing in some socialist units. Such violations have resulted from negligence concerning the manner in which financial accounting audits were carried out, from shortcomings in guarding goods, from insufficient attention in hiring persons to work in positions of financial management and as guards, from weak professional and political preparation of persons who hold positions of financial control, and from negligent management of public property in some agricultural units, especially in the animal husbandry sector.

The corruption manifested in giving and taking bribes, influence peddling, accepting improper benefits, speculation and other similar actions presents a very serious social danger, which ought to be fought against with more severity than up to now, through the firm application of penal sanctions.

In order to combat these manifestations, which are harmful to our social and economic development, the justice organs are carrying out the party policy in the area of observing the legislation and the instructions of the secretary general of the party, directing their activity toward increasing the firmness and special attention in implementing the penal policy of our state, by the correct evaluation of the degree of social danger of actions and perpetrators of acts, by applying severe penalties against those who perform grave acts in damaging socialist property, against lives of persons who have seriously violated rights and freedoms of the citizens. The organs of justice treat with all appropriate harshness recidivists, hooligans, parasitic elements and other bad elements who repeatedly violate the laws of the country, regulations for social coexistence.

Therefore, justice also fulfills the role of forming the juridical awareness, since the application of the laws with firmness means, above all, concern for work and life of law-abiding citizens of our country, who respect the laws and work with self-sacrifice for the socioeconomic development of the country. But in the action of forming the juridical awareness one should not think for a moment that the socialist humanism of our justice system means tolerance, a tolerant attitude toward those who violate norms of social coexistence and the laws of the country. The humanist spirit of our society requires that the prevention and combating of all antisocial phenomena should be combined efficiently, firmly, rigorously, with the work of our educational institutions and work-collectives; public opinion should be combined with the work of the juridical organs in order to realize, by all means, efficient juridical propaganda, which will help to develop a healthy moral awareness for our people based on principles of social justice and equality, order, responsibility and discipline.

/6091

CSO: 2700/113

POLITICS

ROMANIA

MEASURES TO ENSURE SAFETY OF ENERGY INSTALLATIONS

Bucharest BULENTINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 79, 28 Dec 85 pp 1-8

[Decree of the Council of State for the modification and completion of Council of State Decree No 587/1973 regarding the safe operation of pressurized installations, lift facilities and fuel-consuming devices]

[Text] The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Unique Article. - Council of State Decree No 587/1973 regarding the safe operation of pressurized installations, lift facilities and fuel-consuming devices is modified and completed, with the following content:

Decree of the Council of State Regarding the Safe Operation of Pressurized Installations, Lift Facilities and Fuel-Consuming Devices

Chapter I

General Provisions

Article 1. - For the purpose of operating under safe conditions, pressurized installations, classical lift facilities, fuel-consuming devices, and pressurized installations, lift facilities and certain installations and components within the framework of nuclear projects and installations, as outlined in Annexes No 1 and No 2 and hereafter called installations and devices, are subjected to a special process of technical verification and authorization for operations, according to the provisions of this decree.

Article 2. - The technical verification and authorization for operations of the installations and devices listed in Article 1, with the exception of those outlined in Annex No 1, letters a) through d), are carried out by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations, subordinate to the State General Inspectorate for the Review of the Management of Fixed Assets, Fuels, and Energy, and for the Verification of Pressurized Installations and Lift Installations, and within the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and the Review of the Management of Fixed Assets, in accordance with the provisions of this decree and on the basis of technical standards regarding the safe operation of installations and devices.

Article 3. - The technical standards regarding safe operations listed in Article 2, hereafter called technical standards, are drawn up under the coordination of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations. The manner of drawing them up, approval and implementation of technical standards is listed in Annex No 3.

The technical standards are mandatory for all those who design, build, assemble, repair, maintain and use or verify these installations and devices.

Chapter II

Design, Approval, Construction, Assembly and Repair of Installations and Devices

Section 1

Design

Article 4. - The design of installations and devices is carried out by specialized design units empowered for this purpose by the ministries or other central organs in whose subordination they may be and authorized by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations; the design of installations and devices, with the exception of those listed in Annex No 2, can also be done by other design units, with these designs being subjected to a verification by an authorized design unit prior to being put into use.

Article 5. - The authorized design units have the following obligations and responsibilities:

- a) to adopt construction solutions which will permit the safe operation of installations and devices, in accordance with the provisions in the technical standards;
- b) to list in the technical documentation the tests and checks which must be carried out in the factory and at the work site in order to verify the safety parameters for operating the installations and devices, in accordance with the provisions of the technical standards;
- c) to draw up technical instructions for the use, maintenance, overhaul and repair of installations and devices, as well as the training of operating personnel;
- d) to draw up the assembly plans containing the main conditions, according to the technical standards, which will permit verifying the safety parameters of the installations during operations at the installation site, so as to issue the operation and use authorization;
- e) to name the specialized personnel who will examine the designs from the point of view of operational safety for the installations and devices and who will be responsible, together with the designer, for the implementation of the provisions in the technical standards, signing the designs;

f) to present the completed designs, the assembly plans, to the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations in order to obtain approval in accordance with adhering to the technical standards.

It is prohibited to use designs, assembly plans, without the approval of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations.

Article 6. - The design units which draw up industrial or civil construction designs in which installations and devices are installed, as well as design units which draw up assembly plans for these installations and devices, have the following obligations and responsibilities:

a) to adopt solutions which will permit the installation and operation of these items in accordance with technical standards;

b) to name the specialized personnel who will examine the designs from the point of view of operational safety and who, together with the designer, will be responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the technical standards, signing the designs in this regard.

Section 2

Approval

Article 7. - It is prohibited to start series production of installations and devices, with the exception of those listed in Annex No 1, point 3 and in Annex No 2, points 3, 6 and 7, without the prior approval of the prototype; similarly, it is prohibited to use in construction, assembly, operations, repair and verification of installations those materials listed in Annex No 4 without prior approval for them.

The ministries, other central organs and local organs of the state administration, as well as other socialist organizations, which have subordinate to them units that produce installations and devices subject to approval, will issue approval instructions, with notification going to the main users and the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations within 30 days of this decree taking effect. The instructions will contain the composition of the approval commission by category of installation and device, the content of the approval documentation and the conditions for mandatory periodic reexamination of approved installations and devices, as well as the authorized organ to give approval and resolved differences.

In cases where a product is produced by units belonging to a number of central organs, the instructions will be drawn up by the central organ that is the main producer.

The approval instructions for the materials listed in Annex No 4 will be issued, in accordance with the law, by the ministry to which the producer unit is subordinate, with the approval of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations.

The approval instructions that have been issued to date, under the conditions outlined by this decree, remain valid.

Article 8. - Work for the purpose of getting approval is organized by the enterprise building the installation or the device or the producer of the materials, while the approval is done, according to law, with the mandatory participation of the main users, other parties interested in the specialty and the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations.

The approval of the installation, device or materials can only be given by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations during commission sessions or within 10 days of the date of convening the commission.

Article 9. - Tests for the purpose of getting approval for the installations and devices listed in Article 7 are carried out in laboratories or appropriately equipped test stands of the producer socialist organization or at the user's operations site, as the case may be, having obtained prior approval for the independently-operating component subassemblies.

For safety devices listed in Annex No 1, point 8 and Annex No 2, point 10, as well as for those devices listed in Annex No 1 points 5-7, tests for the purpose of getting approval are carried out, as the case may be, in laboratories of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations, and on test stands of the producer socialist units that are authorized for inspections.

Approved installations and devices will be periodically reexamined by the producer socialist organizations, which will carry out standard tests in order to verify whether conditions under which they were approved are adhered to.

For the materials listed in Annex No 4, the tests for approval are carried out, as the case may be, in laboratories of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations, research institutes or producer or user socialist units.

Section 3

Construction, Assembly and Repair

Article 10. - Installations and devices can be built, assembled or repaired and, in the case of elevators, maintained in accordance with the provisions in the technical standards only by those socialist organizations authorized by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations.

Article 11. - Socialist organizations authorized to build, assemble and repair installations and devices have the following obligations and responsibilities in accordance with the technical standards:

a) to carry out the above-mentioned work in accordance with designs, provisions of the production technological process and provisions in the approval documentation, as well as those in the technical standards, being responsible for the appropriate implementation of these provisions;

b) to prepare and present installations and devices, as well as all the necessary technical documentation, on-time and at the end of construction, assembly and repairs for the technical verification that will be carried out by the personnel of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations;

c) to use in construction, assembly and repair work on installations:

- welding technologies that have been established on the basis on approved welding procedures from the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations;

- qualified personnel; welders, as well as those personnel who carry out examinations by way of non-destructive methods and means, will be authorized by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations;

d) to complete and turn over, along with the installations and devices, the technical documentation outlined by the technical standards.

Article 12. - The units producing the materials listed in Annex No 4, point 1, that are to be used in the construction, assembly or repair of installations will use the personnel authorized by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations for the examination by way of non-destructive methods and means of these materials, when this is specified in the technical standards.

Chapter III

Start Up and Use of Installations and Devices

Article 13. - For the purpose of ensuring safe operating conditions, the socialist organizations which have or use the installations listed in Annex No 1, points 1-4 and in Annex No 2, points 1-9, have the following obligations and responsibilities:

a) to register the installations with the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations; to complete and keep current centralized data on them, in accordance with technical standards;

b) to subject these installations, both those produced in-country and those imported, to a technical verification conducted by personnel of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations or by their own personnel who are authorized in accordance with Article 19, in accordance with the technical standards, for the purpose of authorizing operations, preparing the installations and creating all the necessary conditions for verification; the installations listed in Annex No 2, points 1-9, will be technically verified for the purpose of authorizing operations only by the personnel of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations, according to technical standards;

c) to obtain prior to start up from the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations the operations authorization for new

installations, old installations that are newly assembled or those that are being used, according to technical standards;

It is prohibited to start up such installations without an operations authorization issued by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations.

For some pressurized installations, either new or old ones that are newly assembled, that are specified in technical standards, the socialist organizations are required to also obtain the Inspectorate's installation approval on the basis of documentation drawn up by the designer or user, as the case may be;

d) to take the necessary measures so that the installations will be used in safe conditions, carrying out overhauls, repairs and permanent maintenance, in accordance with legal provisions and technical standards;

e) to draw up and provide to each work place specific technical instructions regarding use under normal conditions, as well as the measures that must be taken in the case of damage, interruptions and breakdowns in the installations or the processes in which they are involved;

f) to request a technical verification of installations on the part of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations, for which they complete the legal documentation for the purpose of shutting down the installations;

g) to find qualified personnel for operating the installations. Firemen, crane operators, trolley mechanics and other personnel named in technical standards will be given prior authorization by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations; without authorization, their use in the operation of installations is prohibited;

h) in the case of carrying out tests by way of non-destructive methods or means on the installations, to use personnel authorized by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations; it is prohibited to use unauthorized personnel to examine installations by way of non-destructive methods or means.

Article 14. - For the installations and devices listed in Annexes No 1 and 2, obtained by import, the user socialist organizations and foreign trade enterprises will list in the technical bulletins and contracts the appropriate conditions for adhering to the provisions in the technical standards in effect in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

In cases where there are differences between the supplier's standards for the installation or device and those in effect in the Socialist Republic of Romania, they will be established by the user socialist organization and the foreign trade enterprise, and will be presented to the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations for approval, prior to completing the contract; it is prohibited to conclude a contract without this approval.

The user socialist organizations and the foreign trade enterprises will ensure, by way of the foreign contract, the conditions necessary for carrying out the technical verification of the installations and devices, for the purpose of authorizing their operation in accordance with the provisions of the technical standards in effect in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 15. - Socialist organizations which load into transportable reservoirs and distribute compressed, dissolved or liquified gases under pressure have the following obligations and responsibilities:

- a) to load and transport reservoirs in accordance with technical standards, using trained personnel for this; it is prohibited to load reservoirs whose technical verification certificate have expired or which have defects or shortcomings capable of reducing their level of safety when being used;
- b) to complete and distribute technical instructions regarding the loading and use of transportable reservoirs and to periodically verify - where they are being used - the manner in which transportable reservoirs for home use are being used;
- c) to prepare and present for technical verification those new imported reservoirs and those being used prior to the expiration of verification certificates, as well as those that were subjected to repairs.

Article 16. - Socialist organizations are required to train on a timely basis those personnel used in projects for the construction, assembly, repair, maintenance and use of installations, through the use of theoretical and practical courses of short duration, as well as qualification and specialization courses, for the purpose of authorization in accordance with technical standards. Similarly, they will organize periodic training and test the knowledge of these personnel, in accordance with technical standards.

Qualification and specialization courses will be organized on the basis of the training plan and the analytical programs completed by the socialist organizations and approved by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations, in accordance with technical standards.

Chapter IV

Technical Verification of Installations and Devices

Article 17. - For the purpose of ensuring the achievement of the operational safety measures for installations and devices, in accordance with the provisions of this decree and technical standards, the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations has the following obligations and responsibilities:

- a) to approve projects and overall prototype designs drawn up by the socialist design organizations, with regards to adhering to technical standards, and to participate in approving projects within the technical-economic council for special installations, as established annually in accordance with Article 23;

b) at the request of the foreign trade enterprises and the user socialist organizations, to approve the import of installations and devices for which the foreign supplier's technical standards are different compared to the technical standards in our country;

c) to participate in the work to approve the installations, devices and materials listed in Article 7 and to give its approval for the acceptance of these items;

d) in the construction factories, to verify the quality of production and the materials on a timely basis and at the end of production and to subject to tests those installations and devices listed in Annexes No 1 and No 2;

e) to carry out technical tests of the installations listed in Annex No 1, points 1-4, and in Annex No 2 during assembly and at the start-up of operations, and to authorize their operation. The tests will be carried out only in cases where the socialist organizations have created all the conditions listed in the technical standards.

Imported installations and devices can be authorized and operate on the basis of technical tests and checks carried out by technical supervising organizations in the exporting country with which the Inspectorate has concluded agreements through which they mutually recognize the technical tests carried out on the installations subjected to technical review. In cases where agreements have not been concluded, the technical tests in the builder's plant will be done by the Inspectorate according to the clauses in the contracts that have been concluded between the foreign trade enterprises and the supplier in accordance with provisions of Article 14;

f) to authorize those personnel upon whom the safe operation of the installations and devices depends, in accordance with technical standards;

g) to rescind authorizations granted to socialist organizations or personnel when technical standards are not adhered to, and to request the authorized organs to take sanctions against the guilty parties, according to law;

h) to prohibit the operation of installations and devices any time it finds that the provisions of this decree, as well as the technical standards regarding the safe operation of installations and devices, are not fulfilled;

i) under the conditions of law, to apply legal sanctions for violations of technical standards, and to notify the authorized organs concerning violations of legal provisions regarding the safe operation of installations and devices, punished under penal law.

Article 18. - After technical tests, the personnel of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs, and Lift Installations will complete the testing documents (certificates, bulletins, reports) which will contain their findings, the results of the technical tests and checks, and the mandatory

provisions concerning the safe operation of installations and devices, in response to adhering to the provisions in the technical standards.

Article 19. - The approval of certain projects, overall prototype designs and technical testing of certain installations, with the exception of those in Annex No 2, for which the technical tests will be carried out only by the Inspectorate, will also be carried out by some design units and socialist organizations, using their own personnel who have been authorized to this end by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations.

The projects and the overall prototype designs which will be approved, the installations where the technical tests will be carried out and the design units and socialist organizations that will do this work, are established by the Inspectorate. The technical standards will identify those installations which can represent an increased danger during operations and whose technical testing can only be done by the Inspectorate.

The authorized personnel of the design units and the socialist organizations complete approval and technical testing documents in which they record the checks, the results of tests, checks and technical testing, and the mandatory provisions that are established; one copy of each document after it is completed is forwarded to the Inspectorate, in accordance with the provisions in the technical standards.

The Inspectorate will verify, through sampling, the manner in which in the design units and the socialist organizations carry out their approval work and technical tests.

Article 20. - For the purpose of applying the measures outlined in this decree and in the technical standards, the construction, assembly, repair and maintenance units which use these installations, as well as those which load, repair and perform technical testing of transportable compressed, dissolved and liquified pressurized gas reservoirs, will identify the technical personnel, engineers and specialized technicians - in relationship to the number and complexity of installations - who will be authorized by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations.

The authorized personnel in the socialist organizations and the management of these organizations are responsible for taking measures to apply the provisions of this decree and the technical standards.

Article 21. - The ministries, other central organs and the local organs of state administration will guide the technical review activities over the installations and devices in subordinate socialist organizations, in accordance with the provisions of this decree and with the provisions of the technical standards.

Article 22. - For the purpose of carrying out the technical testing of installations and devices under good conditions, the socialist organizations will

provide the appropriate working conditions, with respect for the standards of labor safety, and will make available to the personnel of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations, as well as to their own authorized testing organs:

- a) data, reports and documents in connection with the technical testing of installations;
- b) equipment, personnel and the necessary protective equipment;
- c) transportation means, in places where public transportation is not available.

Article 23. - For the purpose of fulfilling the tasks of this decree, the socialist organizations will report - according to their type of activities - to the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations on an annual basis, by 1 November, regarding their requirements for the coming year for technical testing and checks concerning:

- a) the designs for installations and devices which they will produce;
- b) prototypes for installations and devices, as well as the materials that will have to be approved;
- c) installations and devices that will be imported;
- d) new installations that will be built and will be assembled;
- e) installations in use that will be certified for a periodic technical test or which will be subjected to repairs;
- f) personnel who are to be trained for the purpose of granting authorizations.

Similarly, the socialist organizations will notify the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations, 7 days in advance, of the effective date for the start of technical tests and checks on installations in accordance with the provisions of technical standards, and - within 15 days - those installations transferred to other users, as well as those completely removed from operation.

Article 24. - For the continued improvement of the safe operation of installations and devices, the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations experiments with and establishes - in its own laboratories and in cooperation with research and design institutes and specialized enterprises - technical methods, means and conditions necessary for the substantiation of technical standards, for the provision of safety and automatic protection devices, for technical testing and for the examination of the causes of damage and accidents on these installations and devices. To this end, the specialized institute and enterprises will annually establish the subjects that are to be included in their own plan activities that are of common interest to the Inspectorate - with the concurrence of the Inspectorate

and their superordinate organs - which will also indicate the source of financing for each separate subject.

Article 25. - For the purpose of fulfilling the tasks in this decree regarding technical testing and operational authorization for installations listed in Annex No 2, the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations will have a staff for testing and review on the basis of the proposals presented by the Inspectorate; the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance, together with the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and the Review of the Management of Fixed Assets, will provide the necessary funds in a phased manner.

Article 26. - In order to continue to raise the professional level of the workers within the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations and in order to carry out properly the tasks stemming from this decree regarding technical testing and operational authorization for installations as listed in Annex No 2, there will be specialized training for these workers on a periodic basis, in accordance with legal provisions.

Article 27. - For the services carried out by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs, and Lift Installations as a result of the tasks stemming from this decree, charges will be made which are established by the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and the Review of the Management of Fixed Assets, with the approval of the State Price Committee; the monies that are collected will be directed to the state budget.

Chapter V

Responsibilities and Sanctions

Article 28. - The violation of the provisions of this decree brings with it, as the case may be, disciplinary, material and civil or penal legal responsibilities to the guilty parties.

Article 29. - The following acts are considered violations of the provisions of this decree, if they have not been committed under conditions where, according to penal law, they are considered infractions and are punished by a fine:

a) from 3,000 to 5,000 lei for violations of provisions in Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, letters b), c), d), g) and h), Article 14, 15, 19, paragraph 2, Article 20, paragraph 1, and Article 36, paragraph 1;

b) from 1,000 to 3,000 lei for violations of the provisions of Article 13, letters a), e) and f);

c) from 500 to 1,000 lei for violations of the provisions of Article 23, the last paragraph.

Article 30. - The finding of violations listed in Article 29 and the application of sanctions are done by personnel having review authority within the framework of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations.

The violation findings report can be contested within 15 days of the date of the report.

The protest is filed with the organ to which the finding agent belongs and will be accompanied by a copy of the violation findings report.

Article 31. - The provisions concerning violations of this decree are integrated with the provisions of Law No 32/1968 regarding the establishment and punishment of violations.

Chapter VI

Final Provisions

Article 32. - For the installations listed in Annex No 1, letters a)-d), the conditions regarding the design, approval, construction, assembly, repair, start-up, operation and technical testing, as well as other regulations referring to operational safety, will be established in technical standards by the ministries, other central organs and local organs of state administration listed in Annex No 1, letters a)-d), appropriately keeping in mind the provisions of this decree.

Article 33. - The provisions of this decree are applied to the ministries, the other central organs, the local organs of state administration, the units subordinate to them, cooperative and public organizations, individuals and, where appropriate, other organizations which have installations and devices.

Article 34. - The provisions outlined in Articles 5, 6, 19 and 20 of this decree referring to naming technical supervision and technical testing organs, and organizing the guidance and coordination of their activities will be implemented within 30 days of this decree taking effect.

Article 35. - For those installations which are operating with violations of the provisions of technical standards, as well as those which do not have operational authorization, the user enterprises will draw up a plan of measures within 30 days of this decree taking effect which will be forwarded to the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations, for the purpose of carrying out the technical testing and operational authorization in accordance with legal provisions.

Article 36. - In cases of damages which bring about the shutdown or unsafe operating of those installations and devices listed in Article 1, as well as in cases of work accidents caused by them, the operators of the installations and devices are required to immediately notify the territorial units of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs, and Lift Installations, in accordance with the provisions of technical standards, for the purpose of carrying out a technical investigation.

The Inspectorate examines and records data on damage to installations and devices, as well as work accidents caused by them; it analyzes the causes which brought them about and establishes preventative measures.

In the case of damage or work accidents occurring at installations listed in Annex No 2, the analysis of the causes which generated them and the establishment of preventative measures are carried out together with the State Inspectorate for the Review of Nuclear Activities and for Ensuring Nuclear Quality.

Article 37. - The installations and devices listed in Annexes No 1 and No 2 or parts of them are also subject to, as the case may be, the system of authorization and review contained in Law No 5/1965 regarding labor safety, Law No 61/1974 regarding the carrying out of activities in the nuclear field in the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Law No 6/1982 regarding ensuring the quality of nuclear projects and installations, as well as other legal provisions in effect for this type of installation and device.

Article 38. - Annexes 1-4 are an integral part of this decree.

Article 39. - This decree takes effect 30 days from the date of its publication in BULETIN OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On the date this decree takes effect, Council of Ministers Decision No 1325/1957, for the regulation of the operation and review of mechanical installations that are under pressure and lift installations, as well as any other contrary provisions, are abrogated.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 28 December 1985

No 417

Annex No 1

List of Pressurized and Classical Lift Installations and Fuel-Consuming Devices Subject to the Special System of Technical Testing and Operational Authorization

I

1. Steam boilers, warm and hot water reservoirs and similar items.
2. Reservoirs which operate under pressure.
3. Pipes for fluids under pressure.
4. Cranes, lifting mechanisms, elevators, cable ways, inclined-plane lifting equipment and similar equipment.
5. Stoves or other devices used for non-industrial heating that are fueled with solid, liquid or gaseous combustibles.

6. Cooking devices and devices for heating water and similar devices, for non-industrial or collective use that are fueled with solid, liquid or gaseous combustibles.
7. Burners for liquid and gaseous fuels which are independently fabricated or built in series production, and which are equipped with the installations and devices listed above in points 1, 5 and 6.
8. The safety devices for the installations and devices listed in points 1-7.

II

The following installations are technically tested and authorized to operate:

- a) boilers for railroad locomotives, air reservoirs for braking systems, for tipper-type railcars and for signalling devices that are mounted on locomotives, railcars and vehicles, reservoirs used in mechanized equipment for operations relating to the regulation of traffic on railroad lines, as well as pressurized installations and lift installations mounted on ships, on the basis of the technical standards of the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications;
- b) pressurized installations and lift installations under the administration of the Ministry of National Defense and Ministry of the Interior, on the basis of the technical standards of these ministries;
- c) underground lift installations, extraction machinery and lift installations in drilling and extraction sites, on the basis of technical standards of the Ministry of Mines, the Ministry of Petroleum and the Ministry of Geology, as the case may be;
- d) pipes carrying fluids under pressure, with the exception of steam and hot water pipes, that are under the administration of those units subordinate to the ministries, other central organs and the executive committees of the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils, on the basis of the technical standards of the ministries, other central organs or hierarchically superior local organs of state administration. The technical standards dealing with major pipelines for transporting petroleum products and natural gases, pressurized pipelines for products from refineries and oilwells, connecting pipelines for them and natural gas pipelines from petroleum and gas wells, as well as pressurized distribution pipelines in localities, will be given prior approval by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations.

Annex No 2

List of Pressurized and Lift Installations and Certain Components Within Nuclear Projects and Installations Subject to the Special System of Technical Testing and Operational Authorization

1. Steam, hot water or warm water generators, including the reactor vessel.
2. Reservoirs which operate under pressure.

3. Steam and water pipes, as well as for other liquids, vapors and dried or moist technical gases.
4. Pumps.
5. Pipe fittings.
6. Supports for pressurized items.
7. Supports in the active zone.
8. Cranes, rolling gantries and lift mechanisms.
9. Elevators.
10. Safety devices for the installations listed in points 1, 2, 3, 8, and 9.

Annex No 3

Drawing up and Approving Draft Technical Standards Regarding the Safe Operation of Installations and Devices, As Well As Implementing These Standards

1. The drafts for technical standards regarding the safe operation of installations and devices, hereafter called technical standards, are drawn up with the coordination of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations. The first review of the draft technical standards is done by specialists in the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations or, at its request, by specialists in research and design institutes and specialized enterprises named for this purpose by the leadership of these socialist organizations.
2. During the first review, the draft technical standards are forwarded for analysis to those interested specialized organizations: directorates within ministries, design institutes, research institutes, construction, user or repair enterprises, as the case may be; comments forwarded within 30 days of receipt of the draft technical standards are taken into consideration in a working session of empowered delegates from these organizations, after which the specialists listed in point 1 draw up a draft technical standard for final review.
3. Draft technical standards in final review are submitted for completion by the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations to a specialized commission composed of empowered delegates from the main ministries, central organs and other local organs of state administration, as well as to other interested organizations.
4. The draft technical standards completed by the commission listed in Point 3 are approved by the leadership of the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and the Review of the Management of Fixed Assets.
5. In order to have an efficient completion of the draft technical standards and changes and additions to them, the ministries as well as the other interested central organs will designate permanent delegates to the specialized commission.

The Ministry of Technical-Materials Supply and the Review of the Management of Fixed Assets will name the members of the specialized commission, at the proposal of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations, which will participate in the proceedings of this commission on the basis of the Inspectorate convening the commission.

The president of the commission is the head of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations.

6. The technical standards go into effect 60 days after their publication in BULETINUL DE INFORMARE [Information Bulletin] of the Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressurized Reservoirs and Lift Installations.

Annex No 4

List of Materials Used in the Construction, Assembly, Use, Repair and Testing of Installations and Devices That Are Approved

1. Products made from ferrous and non-ferrous metals - plate, pipes, parts, cast, forged and semi-fabricated parts for assemblies.
2. Materials for welding - electrodes, wire and flux.
3. X-ray film for industrial radiography.
4. Penetrating liquids - penetrants, developers, emulsifiers and degreasers.
5. Magnetic powders for non-destructive testing.
6. Materials used to treat thermal agents - ion exchangers, alkalizing agents and similar agents.

8724

CSO: 2700/101

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ARTICLE VIEWS DRUG PROBLEM, PENAL CODE

Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech 11 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by Vaclav Mandak: "Drugs and the Penal Code"]

[Excerpts] Substances causing addiction may be taken in various ways, such as orally, by injection, through inhalation, etc. This dangerous abuse has been increasing constantly in recent years in all European countries and especially in the United States. Statistics show that the age of users has been going down steadily, all the way to the very young and children. In 1985, in one of our clinics, for example, an entire one-third of the patients were minors. Women are also affected in numbers much higher than is the case with alcohol. While it is true that in this country addicts represent only a minuscule percentage of the population, their numbers are growing and this problem cannot, therefore, be ignored. The dubious pleasure supposedly deriving from the use of drugs is dearly paid for with potentially very serious health impairment. It is no secret that even here there has been loss of life brought about by pathological addiction and serious overdosing.

Thanks to the objective conditions in this country, the global epidemic of the so-called hard drug addiction, i.e., heroin, morphine, cocaine, opium, etc., has not been too widespread here. On the other hand, we do have people addicted to medical substances and those engaging in chemical inhalation. Such substances cause lasting damage to brain tissue and can lead to death in the course of acute intoxication. The so-called sniffing brings about hallucinations, especially in the young and children. In later years, addicts usually switch to other forms of toxemia. Injection of various illegally produced substances, often extracted from freely sold medications, is widespread. It is precisely the urge for maximum and fast effect which most often drives such individuals into a life of crime through burglarizing pharmacies and other health care installations, criminal misrouting of medicines in production and storage, etc. Thanks to recently tightened security measures during production and distribution of prescription drugs, most such incidents result in failure for the perpetrator.

The age of drug addicts ranges most frequently from 16 to 21, the average age being about 20. Very few of these are undergoing treatment voluntarily.

In most advanced patients we find that they started with the intake of various medications and later switched to specific toxic substances. Currently, the most common form of the latter is injection of a mixture composed of available medical substances. This has created a sort of "cult of the injection needle" which greatly enhances chances of psychic addiction. Fans paint it on their clothes, draw pictures of it on their letters, etc. Whenever the sale of prescription drugs is somehow regulated, the addicts simply travel somewhere else, even quite far. This writer himself witnessed an incident in a Prague pharmacy in which an addict created a scene and accused the pharmacist and all of society, especially the minister of health, of "curtailing" his liberties, etc.

How does the law deal with all this? A special section of Law No 187 of the penal code makes punishable all production, import, export, procurement and possession of toxic substances listed in a special Government Decree No 56/1967, covering poisoning even in small or repeated dosage. Toxic substances causing chronic addiction or producing psychic changes dangerous to the user or to society are also included in the listing. The law does not specify exactly what quantity constitutes a criminal act. The intended purpose of the law, however, makes it clear that it means any quantity which may threaten life or health. Much, therefore, depends on the type and effect of a given substance. The courts may impose penalties of up to 2 years' imprisonment, corrective measures or a fine. If, however, the perpetrator belongs to an organized gang, profited substantially from the activity, caused health impairment to at least 3 persons or death of 1 person, the sentence is 2-8 years in prison. This type of crime is usually associated with other types of unlawful activity, such as burglary in pharmacies, theft of socialist property, forging of doctors prescriptions, or making drugs available to minors, a crime against the moral upbringing of the young. Causing bodily harm may also be included in the charges.

Paragraph No 188 of the penal code prohibits the manufacture, procurement for self or others, and possession of illegal drugs, including accessory paraphernalia and raw materials involved in the production and use of such substances. Punishment for these crimes is also 2 years in prison, rehabilitation measures, fines and confiscation of such property.

In a crime committed under the influence of drugs, i.e., with impaired competency, the perpetrator is not absolved from guilt and is judicially treated as any other criminal. Exceptions are possible in cases of altered personality caused by drugs, which assumes the character of mental illness.

It is anticipated that drug abuse laws will be made broader and more flexible in the future. The focal point of this problem, however, does not lie in repression and punishment. Most of the responsibility for its elimination rests in social, educational and preventive measures. This is the business especially of the family, pedagogues, educators, social organizations and social and health care workers.

9496/9190
CSO: 2400/189

SOCIOLOGY

POLAND

BRIEFS

ACADEMIC INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS MEETING--A meeting of the directors of scientific institutes from all over the country specializing in the problems of international relations took place on the 12th of this month in the Polish Institute of International Relations. The meeting was devoted to the issues of cooperation between the institutes and coordination of scientific research as well as to the utilization of such research in the political practice of the state. Introductory report on the subject of international situation and tasks arising from it for Polish foreign policy was delivered by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Jan Kinast. Expectations which the political practice formulates before the science of international relations were discussed in the report and in the discussion. The importance of the economic factor in relations between Poland and foreign countries was pointed out as well as the necessity of conducting wider prognostic research, and activities aiming at changing the image of Poland in the outside world. The chairman of the meeting, President of Polish Institute of International Relations Professor J Symonides talked about the possibilities and necessity of insuring a proper place for the science of international relations in the activities of the Third Congress of Polish Science. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Nov 85 p 7] 12916/12851

POLISH-IRISH CONSULTATIONS--On 11 and 12 November Polish-Irish political consultations took place in Dublin. On the Polish side they were conducted by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Ernest Jucz; on the Irish side the consultations were conducted by Chief of Political Line of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Pdraig Murphy and by Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Christopher Fogarty. E. Jucz was received by Chairman of the Parliament Tom Fitzpatrick and by Minister of Foreign Affairs Peter Barry. During the talks views on the subject of the international situation were exchanged, concentrating on East-West relations and issues pertaining to Europe at large. It was emphasized that the results of bilateral cooperation, especially in the economic sphere as well as agreed-upon intentions for the future, constitute a good foundation for development of Polish-Irish cooperation in many fields. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 14 Nov 85 p 7] 12916/12851

ROMANIAN CULTURAL COOPERATION--In the Central Committee of PXPR there was a meeting between the head of the Cultural Department, Witold Nawrocki, and Tamara Dobrin, member of the Central Committee of RCP, member of the State Council of Socialist Republic of Romania, Vice Chairman of the Council of Culture and Socialist Instruction, Chairman of the Executive Bureau of THE Front of Democracy and Socialist Unity. Views on the subject of current and prospective cultural cooperation between Poland and Romania were exchanged. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Nov 85 p 5] 12816/12851

HUNGARIAN CADRE EDUCATION TALKS--Between the 11th and 13th of this month, head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungarian People's Republic Andras Sardi stayed in Warsaw. The Hungarian guest conducted working consultations in the Cadre and Education Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A. Sardi was received by the head of the Central Committee of PZPR W. Honkisz and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs H. Jaroszka. Ambassador of Hungarian People's Republic G. Biczko was present. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Nov 85 p 5] 12916/12851

CC SECRETARY IN BERLIN--Berlin--Special envoy of Polish Press Agency Jan Rozdzynski writes: Upon invitation of the leadership of the German Liberal Democratic Party a delegation of the Central Committee of SD with the Chairman of Polish People's Republic Witold Mlynchak arrived in Berlin on Thursday. During plenary talks the Chairman of the Central Council of GLDP, Deputy chairman of State Council of GDR Manfred Gerlach pointed out the favorable results of many years of cooperation between the two parties. Emphasizing the very good state of relations between SD and GLDP, T.W. Mlynchak characterized the course and results of the recent Sejm elections as well as the participation of SD members in the pre-electoral campaign. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Nov 85 p 7] 12916/12851

BEDNARCZYK VISITS CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Praga (PAP)--Secretary General of the Central Committee of CPCz Gustav Husak received on the 14th of this month Secretary of Central Committee of PZPR Henryk Bednarski who was on a working visit to Czechoslovakia. In the course of heart-felt party talks an evaluation was made of the cooperation between PZPR and CPCz in the ideological sphere, pointing out that it contributes to the strengthening of international ties between two parties and between the people of Poland and Czechoslovakia. Deputy Member of the Presidium, General Secretary of CPCz Jan Fojtik and Secretary of the Central Committee of CPCz Josef Havlin also took part in the meeting. Ambassador of Polish People's Republic to CSSR Andrzej Jedynak was present. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Nov 85 p 7] 12916/12851

PRON SECRETARY IN GDR--General Secretary of the National Council of PRON Jerzy Jaskiernia met with Deputy Chairman of the National Council of the National Front of GDR Werner Kirchhoff. The subject of the talks was the implementation of the protocol about cooperation between the two movements.

It was noted that all of that document's resolutions are being correctly implemented. Next to the cooperation on central levels decentralized cooperation is widening. This pertains particularly to the cooperation between Polish provinces and districts of GDR. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Nov 85 p 7] 12916/12851

BULGARIAN PARTY VISITORS--Between 11th and 15th of this month a working delegation from the Central Committee of Bulgarian Communist Party stayed in Poland, headed by First Deputy Director of the Ideological Policy Department of the Central Committee, Director of the Center for Theory and Ideological Processes, Professor W. Momov. The delegation conducted talks with the following departments of the Central Committee of PZPR: Ideological, Information, Science and Education, Press Radio and TV. The guests paid visits to the Polish Academy of Science and to the mechanical plant URSUS where they acquainted themselves with the problems of party work. The delegation visited Radom, met with the leadership of the Provincial Committee of PZPR and party activists at WALTER mechanical plant. At the end of the visit the delegation was received by Deputy Politbureau member, Secretary of the Central Committee J. Glowczyk. The head of the Ideological Department of the Central Committee WL. Loranc took part in the meeting. Ambassador of People's Republic of Bulgaria G. Georgiev was also present. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16-17 Nov 85 p 2] 12916/12851

UN POLITICAL DIRECTOR VISITS--On the 15th of this month in the Ministry of Culture and Art there was a meeting between the Minister of Culture and Art Kazimierz Wygulski and the Director of the Political Department of UN Pedro A. Sanjan. The issues of artists' creative output for the cause of peace were discussed. Director Pedro A. Sanjan emphasized great contributions of Poles in this field. During the meeting the guest was given a project of a calendar which is to be published in commemoration of the International Year of Peace. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16-17 Nov 85 p 2] 12916/12851

SOCIALIST JOURNAL DELEGATION--By invitation of the Foreign Department of the Central Committee of PZPR between 11th and 15th of this month a delegation of the editorial board of "Problems of Peace and Socialism" stayed in Poland, comprised of: William Stuart, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Canada, Secretary for Trade Union Affairs; Rafik Samhoun, member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of Lebanon; Bronislaw Cholopov, Head of the Socialist Countries Department of the "Problems of Peace and Socialism." The delegation held talks in the Central Committee and Warsaw Committee of PZPR. It visited the K. Swierczewski manufacturing plant of precision instruments and Paris Commune Telephone manufacturer in Warsaw, where it acquainted itself with the work of the party, activity of workers' self-government, trade unions and social organizations. [Text] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16-17 Nov 85 p 2] 12916/12851

SCOUTING DELEGATES SEMINAR--In the Perkoz school of advanced scouting near Olsztynek Central Headquarters of the Polish Scout Union there was held a seminar in which the representatives of councilmen and deputies recommended by PSU participated. They met with Alfred Beszterda, deputy chairman of the National Council of PRON. The subject discussed was the role of PRON in inspiring People's Councils. Education needs and that of children and youth were discussed, as well as the ways of overcoming the crisis of social activity and the situation of cooperation with state administration. Young deputies and councilmen in scout uniforms also met with Secretary of the Central Committee of PZPR Waldemar Swirgon and with Minister, Member of the Council of Ministers Aleksander Kwasniewski. Subjects discussed were the effective implementation of the program for improvement of conditions of professional and personal start of young people, as well as formation of youth's social attitudes and activities, and the proposed form of the bill dealing with the issues of young people. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Nov 85 p 2] 12916/12851

PROVINCIAL COURT JUDGES MEET--A two-day (14th to 15th of this month) meeting of chief justices from all provincial courts with the leadership of the Ministry headed by Minister Lech Donneracki was devoted to the tasks of justice administration. The guest of the meeting was Judge Elzbieta Lucja Gacek, member of the State Council. During the meeting a Convent of Chief Justices was appointed (comprised of most experienced judges from provincial and district courts), an advisory opinion-making body to the Minister of Justice. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 18 Nov 85 p 2] 12916/12851

FILM SEMINAR ACCENTS DEFENSE--Under the slogan "Film-Patriotism-Defensive Power" a seminar took place in Warsaw on the subject of "traditional and the present of the peoples' armed forces in the Polish film." Among film creators taking part were Chairman of the Polish Film Artists' Association Janusz Majewski and honorary Chairman of the Association Jerzy Kawalerowicz. The session became an opportunity for an exchange of views on the subject of the role of the Polish cinematography, cultural policy of the state and methods of shaping historical knowledge of the Polish people. At the end of the seminar First Deputy Head of the Main Political Directorate of the Polish Army General Tadeusz Szacilo and Vice Minister of Culture and Arts Jerzy Bajda met with a numerous circle of film artists. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 19 Nov 85 p 2] 12916/12851

MINORITIES IN CULTURE COUNCIL--The Education and Cultural Diffusion Team of the National Council for Arts held its session. The main subject of the session was the activity of the Central Union of People's and Artistic Handicraft Cooperatives. The information about the activity of national minorities in our country was also submitted during the session. Representatives of the Byelorussian and Ukrainian Associations and of the Socio-Cultural Association of Jews in Poland, expressing their gratitude to our society for its policy toward minorities, emphasized the importance of preserving their heritage. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Nov 85 p 5] 12916/12851

RADIO-CULTURAL POLICY--The team of the National Council for the Arts convened for its last meeting during the present term to evaluate the place and scope of cultural issues in the programs of Polish Radio intended for foreign countries. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Nov 85 p 5] 12916/12851

POLISH-EGYPTIAN CONTACTS--Cairo (PAP)--Ambassador of Poland in Cairo Tadeusz Zareba was received by the Premier of Egyptian-Arab Republic Ali Lutfi. The state and prospects of Polish-Egyptian relations were highly evaluated as well as the mutually advantageous cooperation in many fields, including economics, science and culture. It was emphasized that on the basis of the current experience widening and deepening of the fruitful cooperation is possible and should be pursued. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Nov 85 p 7] 12916/12851

REGIONAL PROSECUTORS NAMED--On the 19th of this month Prosecutor General of PPR Jozef Zyta handed out nominations for District Prosecutor and Vice Prosecutor. While congratulating the newly appointed prosecutors and wishing them success and satisfaction from performing such honorable but also responsible duty, he also emphasized the importance of the tasks of the prosecutor's office in the fight with criminal activity and other violations of the law. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Nov 85 p 2] 12916/12851

BRITISH PUBLISHER VISITS--The representatives of a well known British publishing firm Maxwell House, chief director of the polygraphic corporation of the firm Roy Smith, and head of the cooperation with foreign countries department Bob Petrie arrived in Poland. On the 19th of this month Chairman of the Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch Workers' Cooperative Publishing House Wieslaw Rydigier received the British guests. The issues pertaining to the cooperation between the two publishing houses were the subject of the discussion. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Nov 85 p 2] 12916/12851

YUGOSLAVIAN DELEGATION VISITS--On the 19th of this month Deputy Chairman of the State Council Kazimierz Darcikowski received at Belveder a delegation of the Union Conference of the Socialist Union of the Working People of Yugoslavia (SUWPJ) with Chairman of the Presidium, Professor Aleksander Grlitzkov. Matters pertaining to the bilateral cooperation between Poland and Yugoslavia and inclusion in it of PRON and SUWPJ were discussed during the meeting. General Secretary of the National Council of PRON Jerzy Jaskiernia also took part in the meeting. Ambassador of Yugoslavia Milivoje Maksic was also present. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Nov 85 p 2] 12916/12851

INDIAN COMMUNISTS VISIT--On the 20th of this month Politbureau member, Secretary of the Central Committee of PZPR Jozef Czyrek conducted talks with a delegation of the Congress Party of India who will take part in the science symposium dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the formation of the Indian National Congress, organized by the Academy of Social Sciences. The delegation includes two activists of that party: Professor Devi Prasad

Chattopadhyaya, Chairman of the Indian Philosophical Research Council, and Professor Lokes Chandra, a well known historian and a Parliament member. In the talks with J. Czyrek the Indian guests discussed main currents of the domestic and foreign policy of their country, accentuating the will to further develop friendly relations with Poland in all fields, an aim well served by the stipulations agreed upon during the visit to India of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of PZPR Wojciech Jaruzelski in February of this year. J. Czyrek informed the delegation about the situation in our country after elections to Sejm of PPR, about the activities taken up towards consolidation of the socialist democracy, improvement in the effectiveness of economic governing and about the directions of the preparations for the Tenth Congress of PZPR. He also pointed out the importance which Poland attaches to the further development of many-sided relations with India. Both sides highly evaluated the development of traditionally friendly Polish-Indian relations and further possibilities of their deepening. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Nov 85 p 2] 12916/12851

WOMEN WORKERS MEET PZPR SECRETARY--The Jarlan textile plant in Przemysl is the largest and one of the most modern production plants in the Przemysl province. Its products are not only known in our country but also enjoy considerable success in foreign markets in both "monetary zones". The workforce of 3350 people includes a majority by women. On the 20th of this month member of the Politbureau of the CC PZPR Zofia Grzyb acquainted herself with the problems, working conditions and production-economic results achieved with an active participation of the party organization. During the meeting with the party-economic activist of Jarlan results of the implementation of the plant's saving program were also discussed. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Nov 85 p 2] 12916/12851

PLO GROUP MEETS CZYREK--Upon the invitation of the Polish Committee of Solidarity with the Nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America, from 18th to 20th of this month there stayed in our country a delegation of the Democratic Front for Liberation of Palestine, headed by General Secretary of the Front Najef Havatmeh. The Palestinian guests were received by Politbureau member, Secretary of the CC PZPR Jozef Czyrek; the talks were conducted in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the delegation also met with representatives of the All-Polish Peace Committee for Solidarity with Nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21 Nov 85 p 6] 12916/12851

VIETNAMESE TRAINING IN POLAND--Over 2.1 thousand Vietnamese specialists have received education at universities and other scientific institutes of Poland. For the last 30 years Polish universities and institutes have been preparing cadres for economic and other fields of social life in Vietnam. In connection with this anniversary State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on a motion by the Council of Ministers, has granted Medals of Friendship to six Polish universities. Official granting of the medals took place in the embassy of SRV. Medals for valuable help in educating Vietnamese cadres of intelligentsia were received by: Polish Language for Foreigners Department of Lodz University, Jagiellonski University, Boleslaw

Bierut Wroclaw University, Wincent Pstrowski Silesian Polytechnic Wroclaw Polytechnic, and Szczecin Polytechnic. These universities educated specialists mainly in the field of mining, metallurgy, ship-building, and electronics. Medals of Friendship were given to the representatives of the universities by Ambassador of SRV Nguyen Trong Thuat. In the festivities the following took part: Minister of Science and Higher Education, Professor Benon Miskiewicz, representatives of the International, Science and Education Departments of the CC PZPR, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Association of Polish-Vietnamese Friendship, deans and employees of Polish universities. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21 Nov 85 p 2] 12916/12851

LIBYAN RECEIVED IN FOREIGN MINISTRY--Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski received on the 20th of this month Secretary of the Committee of People's Bureau of Libyan-Arab Populist Dzamahiriji, Suliman A. el-Areibi. During the talks matters of Polish-Libyan cooperation, especially in the political and economic sphere, were discussed. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21 Nov 85 p 2] 12916/12851

GDR ACADEMIC CONTACTS--On the 21st of this month a 3-day meeting of the group of experts from Poland and GDR who specialize in Social science ended. An agreement on further development of the cooperation during 1986-90 was signed. Discussed during the meeting were the results of the cooperation between some of the Polish universities (Jagiellonski University, Mikolaja Kopernika in Torun, Gdansk and Szczecin) and that of GDR (universities in Rostok and Griefswald). [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Nov 85 p 5] 12916/12851

AUSTRIAN VICE-CHANCELLOR VISITS--Chairman of the CC of SD Tadeusz Mlynczak met with Chairman of the Austrian Freedom Party, Vice-Chancellor of Austria, Minister of Trade Crafts and Industry of Austrian Republic Norbert Steger, who was staying on a visit to Poland. Discussed were the matters of contacts between SD and AFP, noting the need for their development. Some of the problems pertaining to the relations between Poland and Austrian Republic were also discussed. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Nov 85 p 5] 12916/12851

GDR CITATIONS TO FARON, DOBRACZYNSKI--Deputy Chairman of the State Council of GDR Gerald Goetting arrived on the 22nd of this month in Warsaw for a 2-day visit. During the first day of the German guest's stay, in the embassy of GDR in Warsaw there was held a ceremony of decorating the Chairman of the National Council of PRON Jan Dobraczynski with a Gold Star of Friendship between the Nations given to him by State Council of GDR. Chairman of Pax Association Zenon Komender and representatives of the leadership of the National Council of PRON took part in the ceremony. On the same day, also in the embassy of GDR, a Silver Star of Friendship between the Nations was given by the State Council of GDR through Minister of Education of that country Margot Honecker to Boleslaw Faron. In the meeting the following took place: Head of Science and Education Department of CC PZPR professor Bronislaw Ratus, and Minister of Education and Instruction Joanna Michalowska-Gumowska. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23-24 Nov 85 p 2] 12916/12851

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